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Column One
By David Courtney

MR. Churchill is a "very courteous gentleman," said Mr. Truman last week. The very courteous gentleman flew to Washington yesterday to call on the President; and the two men, if Mr. Truman's prediction of a week ago was correct, discussed "shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings." It must have been that way, too, when Mr. Churchill sat with President-elect Eisenhower in New York. For in neither case was there a formal agenda or any need of thin-lipped sharp-nosed advisers at the statesmen's elbows. But when men like Churchill, Truman and Eisenhower talk about shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings, you may depend upon it that they talk with more knowledge of these subjects than the average man has; and with important influence upon their future.

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IT is said that Mr. Churchill's visit to New York and Washington was incidental to his Jamaican holiday. That may have been so. But again, the incidental activities of this remarkable man usually have wide and deep purpose. He may be planning to go again to Washington later this year, with Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler: there has been some talk of it in relation to the recommendations of the recent London meeting of Commonwealth leaders; and, in that case, he and General Eisenhower will have talked about provisional dates. And they are said to have had a word or two to exchange about Korea. There will have been nothing incidental there. Mr. Churchill like some others was known to have been worried by the possible and rumoured outcome of General Eisenhower's visit to Korea, which, it had been said, might lead to action extending the scope of military, or at any rate naval and air, activity in the Far East.

Mr. Churchill realizes that some modification of the West's Far Eastern policy is urgently needed. But in which direction? Reports have said that the decision of the Atlantic Council to back French Union forces in Indo-China, and American comment suggesting that the new Administration will support this decision with a big increase in military aid, have created alarm among south-east Asian peoples. Peking radio has been quick to exploit Asiatic fears; and the effect is said to have been noticeable in Saigon, Jakarta and Rangoon. The Council's decision and American reaction to it indicates, according to Peking, the growing "internationalization of French aggression in Indo-China," which is now "an important component of Far Eastern strategy." In London's view it is no longer a question of whether Peking is right or wrong; but of how much of the Far East can be saved to Western influence; and by what means — Churchill's or MacArthur's.

●

THE British Prime Minister and his hosts could not have discussed the Middle East, for example, except lightly, in passing. Mr. Dulles, it is said, plans to visit the Middle East; and Mr. Churchill may have been interested to know when. He is jealous of Britain's place in this decisive area. But the moment is transitional and must remain so for some time after January 20, when the new President will formally take office; and we may be sure that Mr. Churchill will go on to Jamaica with many unanswered questions in his still active and imaginative mind. His talk with Mr. Truman yesterday will have answered no questions because it will have raised none: the very courteous gentleman and the very human retiring President will have given of each other's friendly warmth; and sought no more. Mr. Truman's State of the Union Message, given the day before, was a strangely mellow, almost Roman document, upon which the two statesmen must be in profound agreement. And now, as Mr. Churchill takes his paint boxes and his sunglasses to Jamaica, the world will wait upon the new President and what he, and his Administration, make not only of the State of the Union, but of the world as well.

Jerusalem, January 8.

Economy Needs Hard Policy, Says Bernstein

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, warned today that an improvement in the financial and economic situation should not be expected overnight. He told a meeting of the Rotary Club that there were objective, compelling circumstances which shaped policy in a certain way.

Mr. Bernstein said that the State's budgetary deficit stemmed fom the deflation policy which had been applied by raising prices almost 100 per cent. The deficit was not insurmountable, he added, but a hard policy would be required to secure the budgets covered by Government income.

To secure greater income, customs and excise had been raised and Government-controlled commodities were being sold at increased prices.

"We are trying to fight this necessity but... it is not easy to avoid it," Mr. Bernstein said; these steps would influence rises in other fields. This must be stopped very soon.

Cut Expenditures

The second means toward balancing the budget was cutting expenditure, and this may prove to be the easier of the two.

With regard to income tax, Mr. Bernstein said that with a reorganization of the income tax administration and with much lower rates than the present ones, IL.70m. to IL.90m. revenue could be expected. "But" he asked, "how long can it take before the reorganization is completed?"

Stressing that time was essential, the Minister explained the procedure necessary to implement reforms and said he was not sure it could be done quickly enough.

Turning to the foreign exchange shortage, he declared that there was some apprehension about the future. He said credits for the consolidation of short term debts in foreign currency were needed.

"As long as the short term debts exist, we can't know what foreign currency accruing can be used for the current needs of the country," he declared.

Urges Freer Economy

Mr. Bernstein called for the restoration of "a free or at least a freer economy," arguing that competition rather than artificial means would bring about a rise in production.

Turning to the question of Middle East peace, Mr. Bernstein said that until the Arab states got it through their heads that Israel was not confronted with a question of survival, they will not change their minds about peace. He therefore said that peace would be brought about when nobody in the world could doubt the survival of Israel.

In a vote of thanks, Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, of the United States, congratulated Mr. Bernstein on a "statesmanlike and dignified address."

Dispute at Ein Harod Over Two Rooms

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Following a dispute over two rooms between the Mapai and Mapam factions of Ein Harod this week, District Representctive S. Har-Even today ordered the rooms to be vacated under the Land Dispute Act. He invited both sides to state their complaints in writing at his office in Tiberias tomorrow.

Both Ihud HaKvutzot v'Ha-Kibbutzim (Mapai) and Ha-Kibbutz HaMeuhad (Mapam) claim a right to these rooms and have been quarreling over them for the past two days. Members came to blows Wednesday night and the police intervened.

Each faction posted the District Representative's order on its secretary of the decree. ies secretary of the decree. Should both parties reach agreement tomorrow the order will be cancelled.

According to a report in yesterday's "Davar," the fight had flared up after the factions had broken a custom whereby rooms vacated would pass to someone of the same faction as the previous occupants. The fight was one of the most serious to have occurred in the settlement. Members, called to the scene of the "battle" by the settlement bells, smashed furniture and doors and broke windows in the fight, which continued for many hours. More serious damage was only prevented by Police intervention.

The anarchy exkting in Ein Harod for the last two years has brought economic disaster to the settlement, the Histadrut organ said. Production in all the settlement's branches has gone down to a great degree, and the economic, as well as the social stability of the kibbutz is in danger of complete disintegration, the paper commented.

Rimfrost Arrives With Eritrean Meat

HAIFA, Thursday. — The s.s. Rimfrost arrived here last night with the 120 tons of Eritrean meat that had been confiscated from her in Port Said. Last week the ship brought 150 tons through the Suez Canal without interference.

The Egyptian authorities later decided to permit the confiscated meat to be shipped to Israel. The meat will be thoroughly examined before marketing.

Zablodowsky Quits U.N. Secretariat

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Mr. David Zablodowsky, Director of the Documents Publication Department of the U.N. who was recently implicated by the Senate Security Committee, resigned today.

Mr. Zablodowsky, 49, said that since the recent outbreak of sensational publicity "given to certain events in my remote past" he had been as much concerned over the effects on the U.N. as on himself.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie he said, "Though I know myself morally not to blame for being thus used to hurt the organization I have perforce also known it always lay in my power to relieve somewhat the pressure and embarrassment on the U.N. by voluntarily severing my relations with it."

Mr. Zablodowsky told a Senate Subcommittee last October that he had taken part in Communist underground activities against Hitler in 1936 but that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist party.

(AFP, Reuter)

AVRIEL OFF TO U.S.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, left yesterday for the U.S. where he is to remain for approximately two weeks on matters connected with the Ministry. During his absence, his post will be filled by Mr. M. Zagagi, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry, it was announced officially yesterday.

F.D.R. Jr. in London; To Study Rearmament

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Democratic Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. arrived here today for what he termed "a fact-finding visit" on British and French rearmament. He will remain here only two days.

Bidault Replaces Schuman in New French Cabinet

PARIS, Thursday. — Radical leader M. Rene Mayer ended France's 14-day political crisis today when he announced the formation of an uneasy five-party coalition after 22 hours of almost non-stop negotiations.

After the Assembly's approval of him as Premier yesterday afternoon, M. Mayer declared he would not go to bed until he had formed a cabinet.

The biggest change made by M. Mayer is in the Foreign Ministry, where M. Robert Schuman, who has held the post since 1948, is succeeded by M. Georges Bidault. Both are Popular Republicans.

He said today that he would present his Cabinet for the Assembly's approval next Wednesday. The Cabinet is to meet tomorrow or Saturday, and has as its most urgent task the 1953 budget prepared by M. Pinay which, M. Mayer has said, must be cut by 100,000m. francs.

The new Premier presented his Cabinet to the President briefly at midday today.

M. Mayer named 23 ministers — seven Radicals, seven Moderate Conservatives, six popular Republicans, two left Radicals and one dissident Gaullist. The Gaullists supported M. Mayer when he was invested as Premier by the National Assembly yesterday, but would not take part in his Government.

BIDAULT

Minister of State

The new Government includes a Minister of State specifically concerned with constitutional reform.

M. Schuman was reported irked because M. Premier Mayer finally bowed to Gaullist demands that the European Army Treaty should undergo certain revisions before being ratified by France. He had staked his policy largely on the treaty being accepted in its original form.

Paris papers said it was M. Schuman himself who finally decided to stand down and praised him for his "very dignified" attitude.

Italian Premier In Greece for Talks

ATHENS, Thursday. — Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi arrived here today and was greeted at the airport by Prime Minister Field Marshal Papagos.

His official talks with the Greek Government begin tomorrow, and it is believed he will confer on Balkan defence rather than on strictly Greco-Italian questions.

A Government spokesman said today that Greece needed both Italy and Yugoslavia, since with Italy the Greeks had common Mediterranean interests extending to the Middle East and common defence problems in the framework of NATO. *(UP, AFP)*

President Receives Diplomats

On the occasion of the President's reception of the Diplomatic Corps at Hakirya yesterday, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, addressed the President on behalf of the Corps.

The Ambassador extended the Corps' congratulations and good wishes on Mr. Ben-Zvi's assumption of the responsibilities of the Presidency. Those who had known the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann held his integrity, vision and statesmanship in highest esteem, he said.

"We have been much impressed in turn by the simplicity and dignity of your inaugural ceremony and the feeling of respect with which you are regarded both at home and abroad," Mr. Davis continued. "Your many years of devoted service to your country, your scholarship and learning, and the breadth of your experience are sources of satisfaction to your fellow countrymen and foreign friends."

Thanks Diplomats

In his reply, the President thanked the Diplomatic Corps for their good wishes and spoke of the heavy responsibility that had fallen upon him in taking the place of a man held in such esteem by his people as Dr. Weizmann.

"I am grateful to you, Mr. Ambassador, for your kind words about me," Mr. Ben-Zvi said. "I sincerely hope that the cordial relations which existed between the Diplomatic Corps and the first President of Israel, will continue to prevail during my term of office. As a young state we are in need of the sympathy and goodwill of all the peoples of the world. I hope that you will help us to preserve this goodwill and that your efforts will aid in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Israel and the states and peoples you represent.

"I need hardly add that I shall always be happy to do everything in my power to help you in carrying out the honoured task with which you have been entrusted," the President concluded.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps were presented to the President by the Chief of Protocol. The President chatted briefly with each one.

Those presented to the President were: the Ambassadors of the United States and the United Kingdom, the Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Australia, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Brazil, Bulgaria and Turkey, the Charges d'Affaires of Hungary, Sweden, France, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Argentina, and the Netherlands.

A guard of honour presented arms on the arrival and departure of the diplomats. Others present included Mr. W. Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, his assistants, Mr. M. Comay and Mr. A. Levavi, and the Legal Adviser to the Ministry, Mr. S. Rosenne.

New York Bus Strike

NEW YORK, Thursday, (UP). —Over 8,500,000 of this city's bus passengers face more days of walking through miles of mud or cramming the normally overcrowded subway as negotiations with striking bus drivers broke off today in "hopeless deadlock."

Eight Killed As Karachi Police, Students Clash

KARACHI, Thursday (AP). — The Government tonight clamped a curfew on the key areas of Karachi after a day of pitched street battles in which eight people were killed and 100 others injured.

The Police Commissioner said 41 policemen were injured in the fighting and 89 civilians taken to hospital.

The battle, between police and demonstrating students, took place in the city's fashionable shopping area, the Saddar. At one time the main centre, Elphinston Street, resembled a miniature battlefields as police released tear-gas bombs among the demonstrators and charged with batons while other government forces fired dummy rounds from rifles at the street corners.

One of those killed was shot by a police bullet. The others died in hospital of wounds. Many student leaders and civilians were arrested after the battle.

Accuses Communists

The Police Commissioner charged in a communique tonight that the student processions which touched off the fighting were organized by the Communist-inspired Democratic Students Federation and other non-student Communists.

He said police have information which shows that the students were misled by certain political and other interested parties and non-students who joined their processions and thus caused most of the trouble, forcing the police to open fire.

When the students assembled today, the Home Minister, Mushtak Ahmad Gurmani, went in his car to address them. The car was overturned and set on fire. Then police went into action, using tear-gas and batons and at first only firing blanks. They turned to live ammunition when resistance grew fiercer during the four-hour battle.

Syria Opens Border After C-in-C's Meet

Syria re-opened her frontier with the Lebanon yesterday afternoon. The decision was made during the night at a border meeting between Commanders in Chief of the two Levant states, Colonel Adib Shishakly and General Fuad Shishab.

The frontier had been sealed on Wednesday evening as a reprisal for Lebanese press attacks on the Shishakly military regime. It threatened Lebanon with grave hardship as much of her food comes from Syria.

Shishakly's Cabinet met daily in extraordinary sessions since Tuesday, according to ANA. The meetings, officially described as dealing with "most important matters," were kept highly secret. Observers in Damascus believe them to have been concerned with the recent abortive plot to overthrow the regime and the escape of the three political leaders who had been imprisoned for being implicated in the plot. *(ANA, NEABS)*

SHISHAKLY PRESENTS 'MODEST' DEMANDS

The Arabs will not enter a Middle East defence alliance until Egypt's demands on Britain are met and unless the Arab League is consulted before the plans are made, Colonel Shishakly declared in Damascus yesterday, according to NEABS.

The Syrian leader made the statement in a long address of welcome to the six British M.P.'s who are touring the Arab states.

He said that Israel, by its very existence, prevented "an enormous defence bloc" from being erected by the Arabs.

Syria's demands from the West were, "very modest," he said. They are: the repatriation of the Palestine refugees, higher profits on the oil pipeline and bigger arms supplies.

Asian Anti-Communist Alliance Foreseen

TOKYO, Thursday (AFP). — South Korean President Syngman Rhee returned to Korea today after concluding talks with Japanese Premier Yoshida.

It is believed that the talks were successful and should lead to normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. An Asian anti-Communist alliance comprising Japan, South Korea, Nationalist China and the Philippines is believed to be a possible result of the visit.

Arabs Invited to Join New Anglo-U.S. MEDO Scheme

Six Nations Sponsor Plan

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Senior British and American officials have drawn up a detailed new plan for the defence of the Middle East, an authoritative source said here tonight. The plan had been drafted between Mr. Henry Byroade, head of the Middle East Bureau of the State Department, and Foreign Office officials here.

Four main points are contained in the plan:

- A new invitation to Egypt to join the projected Allied Middle East Command.
- Maintenance of the base installations.
- Military aid to Egypt.
- Economic aid to help overcome the present financial and trading difficulties.

An invitation has also been sent to other Arab states to join the Middle East Command. The sponsors of the plan are the U.S., France, Turkey, Britain, Greece and South Africa.

Keren Hands Protest Note to British

In the absence of the Ambassador, Mr. E. Elath, in Ireland, Mr. Moshe Keren, Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in London, called on Wednesday on Sir William Strang, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and submitted to him a Note urging the United Kingdom Government to reconsider the decision to supply arms, particularly jet aircraft, to the Arab States, unless their Governments demonstrate their readiness to negotiate peace with Israel, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Copies of the Note are being handed to the United States and French Embassies in Israel.

The Note points out that since the Arab States continue to carry out hostile and warlike acts against Israel, show little prospect of overcoming their internal weaknesses, and have indicated no willingness to undertawe regional defence responsibilities, the supply of arms to them distinctly aggravates the threat to Israel's security. Such a step cannot be reconciled with the Three-Power declaration of May 1950.

Israel Press Drive 'Surprises' Britain

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman today expressed surprise that Israel had preceded her note of protest against the supply of British arms to Arab states by a press campaign.

He reiterated the view that in supplying arms to enable the Arab states to maintain order and protect themselves against aggression, Britain was acting within the terms of the declaration of May, 1950. This pledged Britain, France and the U.S. to uphold peace in the Middle East.

The spokesman emphasized that Israel was also eligible to buy jet aircraft and other arms from British manufacturers.

Authoritative sources here said both British and American officials are agreed on new supplies of arms to Egypt, although their views are not yet reconciliated on the timing of deliveries.

Both the British and U.S. officials have said their countries are in a position to give Egypt substantial financial help.

London Silent On U.S. Rejection

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — There is no confirmation here of today's unofficial report from Washington suggesting that the State Department has rejected an Israel protest similar to that made to the Foreign Office against the proposed sale of jet aircraft to Arab states.

Israel quarters indicate that there is no intention of letting the matter rest. It is considered that Whitehall has blundered in pursuit of its settled policy of trying to draw Egypt and other Arab states into a regional defence arrangement by offering the only currency which the military dictators of Egypt and Syria — especially Syria — are willing to accept.

Yesterday's conversation between Sir William Strang, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, and Mr. Moshe Keren, Counsellor to the Israel Embassy here, is described as friendly. If there is little immediate prospect that it will lead to the withdrawal of export licences already granted, it should, at least, raise obstacles to similar transactions in the future.

The matter has now been brought before the public and that in itself is a gain, since Israel's moral credit is pretty good here.

Nagib Now Prepared To Trade with Bonn

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Premier Mohammed Nagib, acting on behalf of the Arab League states, has asked West Germany to send a commercial delegation to Cairo to negotiate trade dealings, highly authoritative diplomatic sources said today.

They said the invitation was evidence of a relaxation in the tension in Arab-German relations which resulted from Bonn's restitution agreement with Israel.

The German delegation is expected to arrive here by the end of the month.

It is known that the main item on the agenda of the League's Political Committee scheduled to meet on January 14 is the Arab attitude on the German-Israel reparations agreement in the light of the latest clarification received by Nagib from Bonn.

Informed sources said last night that Nagib was leaving shortly for a three-day visit to Gaza. He will inspect refugee camps and the distribution of the first "money train" relief shipment.

The trip was also prompted by the recent capture of an Egyptian vessel by the Israel authorities, it was reported.

EGYPTIAN MISSION

BONN, Thursday (INA). — Egyptian Army Colonel Moyaev, Nagib's personal aide, Mohammed Calali Bey, and the German military adviser to the Egyptian Government, Wilhelm Voss, arrived here today. According to Voss, who headed the German armaments works at Skoda during the war, the delegation is to negotiate with German firms interested in trade with Egypt.

Calali Bey said he had a suitcase full of suggestions for German industrialists. He also intends seeing British, French and Spanish industrialists to try to interest them in Egyptian agriculture. They are to stay in Germany for a fortnight.

According to reports, the visit is not connected with the Israel reparations agreement.

Dutch to Discuss Payments with Egypt

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — A two-man Dutch mission will arrive in Cairo on Sunday to discuss a payments agreement with Egypt, it was reliably learned today.

The informants say the delegation will not enter talks toward a trade agreement but only discuss the matter of payments for goods exchanged between the two countries.

DEATH FOR SPYING

ANKARA, Thursday (AP). — Two men charged with spying for the Communists were sentenced to death by a Military Court here today.

'Guardian' Regrets Arab Arms Sale

MANCHESTER, Thursday (Reuter). — Some apprehension at the lifting of the embargo on the sale of British arms to Middle Eastern countries was expressed by the "Manchester Guardian," the only British newspaper today to comment on the matter editorially.

The Liberal newspaper thought the "sale would be quite proper if the Arab States were associated with us and the United States in a formal defence agreement or if they were at peace with their neighbours. But, notoriously, they are neither. We find bellicose announcements directed at ourselves and at the State of Israel."

"It would be a shameful thing," the editorial continued, "if British jet planes should be used in a war by neighbours in the Middle East."

Churchill Flies To Meet Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, fresh from a series of talks with President-elect Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretry of State-designate, arrived here today to meet.

Mr. Churchill's party arrived in the President's special plane, the "Independence." The Premier was welcomed at the airport by Secretary of State Dean Acheson and a group of British and American officials. Sir Roger Makins, new British Ambassador, greeted him as he stepped from the plane.

From the airport Mr. Churchill went to the British Embassy before the meeting at the White House with Mr. Truman. Speaking before newsreel and television cameras, the Premier said he was "very glad indeed to meet my old friends."

'Anarchists' Shot

BARCELONA, Thursday (Reuter). — Three men were executed here today for armed banditry and murder.

The men — Pedro Fernandes Gonzales, Jorge Palke and Jose Aveling Coates — were said to be members of exiled anarchist groups who had secretly returned to Spain from France.

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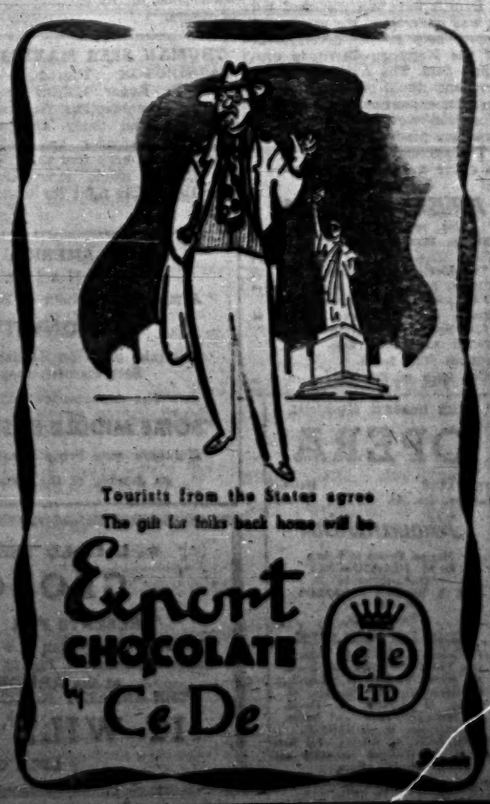

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will not be at home tomorrow.

•

Aluf Aharon Remez, former Officer Commanding the Air Force, left for the U.S. yesterday to resume his studies there.

•

An exhibition of oil paintings and drawings by Bezalel Schatz will be opened at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem by the Minister of Education, Prof. B.Z. Dinur.

•

Mr. Alfred Bernheim, photographer, Jerusalem, has returned after a year's absence, from an extended tour to Europe and the U.S.

•

Ambassador and Mrs. Eban thank all those who were kind enough to send them congratulations and good wishes on the birth of their daughter, Meira.

•

The family of the late Dr. Emmanuel Sperber wish to convey their thanks for the expressions of sympathy extended them by their friends.

Ahva Loan Society Observes 5th Year

HAIFA, Thursday.—Well-wishers headed by the Mayor crowded the Ahva Cooperative Creditors Society's new premises at 28 Jaffa Road at noon today to mark the fifth anniversary of its founding and transfer to larger and brighter quarters.

Five years ago, a group of public-spirited and thrifty residents and settlers from Bulgaria formed the Society to help newcomers, irrespective of origin and politics, with loans.

Within a year, the funds of 336 penny-wise savers and depositors totalled IL.2,924. Five years of growing popularity brought membership to 48,912, deposits to nearly IL.300,000 and the credit total to nearly IL.1m. Percentage wise this is the steepest climb on the business chart of any bank here.

RURAL HOUSING AT NEVE OVED MEETING

HADERA, Thursday.—The provision of housing for new immigrants in rural areas was discussed at a conference called here yesterday by the Histadrut's Workers' Rural Housing Company (Neve Oved). The meeting, attended by representatives of the Farmers Union, chairmen and secretaries of local councils and other Histadrut organizations, was told that in the past five years 10,800 units had been built in 54 rural areas.

Mr. D. Shafrir, of Neve Oved, said that work should begin within the coming weeks on the construction of the first 800 houses under the Government's Popular Housing scheme. He criticized the Ministry of Finance for delaying for eight months the signature of agreements for housing under this plan.

Memorial for Victims Of Road Battle

The Military Memorial Department has announced a competition for artists, architects and engineers for the plans of a memorial which is to be set up at She'ar Hagai in memory of those who fell trying to break through to Jerusalem during the siege.

First prize will be IL.1,000. Details of the competition are available at offices of the Engineers and Architects Association.

Australia to Sell Uranium to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — A long-term agreement for the sale of uranium from Australia has been signed here, it was announced today.

Details were not disclosed but it was understood the agreement would help in the development of the Northern Territory uranium field. The Australian Government would receive a dollar loan for expansion of the project. The loan would be repaid by uranium production.

The agreement was understood to cover a ten-year period.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: High Venture.
EDEN: Mayimas. Today at 2.45 p.m.: The Law and the Lady.
EDISON: El Lupo Della Sila. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Seight Victory.
OR-ZION: One Way Street. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Desperate Journey.
ORION: Alice's Irish Eyes.
STUDIO: The Search.
ZION: Affair in Trinidad.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, Jan. 13. 9 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
R. v. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Participants
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Orenn, Z. Cohen, D. Halperin, Dan-Tavor, J. Polish, O. Reich, M. Aronin, Prof. A. Rosenfeld, S. Rosenblatt, Ben Shahar, M. Rinn, M. Rohlin, R. Orenn, and entire cast and ballet.
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN.
Tickets: Habimah, 47 Allenby, Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office and "Kanal" offices.

Work of Standards Institute Described

"If we want our technical industry to compete in the world markets, we must attain a level of precision and perfection in our products which will not be lower than that of developed, industrial countries" Mr. Zvi Tabor, in charge of the Israel Physical Laboratory of the Scientific Council in Jerusalem said recently.

The Laboratory has been operating in the basement of the General Building in Jerusalem for the past year and a half. It employs a large variety of scientific equipment, worth about IL.100,000, in the service of the government and industry.

One of its principal tasks is the calibration of measuring instruments. Manufacturers of thermometers, for example, have their products examined periodically by the Laboratory, which can produce results within a margin of error of 1/100 of a degree. Heat is measured in a specially insulated room whose temperature is thermostatically controlled. An apparatus, based upon an arrangement of optical lenses, can determine the accuracy of a screw to within one ten thousandth of a millimetre and can measure angles to within one thousandth of a degree.

The Laboratory, which serves as a central institution for the determination of the accuracy of measuring devices used all over the country, was set up by Mr. Tabor, of London University, who was invited to this country early in 1949. He was then engaged in similar work in England. Before coming here he consulted with workers at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, which has a similar function in Britain. The Teddington Laboratory also plans standard laboratories for other parts of the British Commonwealth, and it was therefore not difficult to devise one for Israel with their help.

The sum of $50,000 was allocated from the American loan for the purchase of the necessary equipment and the Laboratory began work in the middle of 1951.

One of the tasks it has assumed is the construction of a standard clock. As there is no astronomical observatory in this country, clocks in this country are regulated according to the Greenwich Observatory. There is an electric clock run by the Ministry of Posts which is the present standard clock for the country. But its accuracy is insufficient for scientific purposes. The Physical Laboratory is therefore constructing an electronic clock worked by quartz crystals which produce 100,000 oscillations per second. The clock will be accurate to within 1/100 of a second per day. The "six pips" of the time signal given by Kol Yisrael will come straight from the Laboratory. Clocks in Post Offices and other laboratories will be regulated directly from Jerusalem.

New Licences For Medical Profession

All members of the medical profession, as well as chemists and midwives, will be required to exchange their Mandatory licences for ones issued by the Israel Government, according to a Bill introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Yosef Serlin, Minister of Health.

An incomplete census of the profession made by the Ministry of Health showed 2,775 licensed physicians, 908 dentists, and 755 chemists. A census of midwives will be held shortly.

The Knesset on Tuesday endorsed an amendment to the Reserve Duty Law which permits the Minister of Labour to alter the maximum amount of wages, a proportion of which, employers must pay workers during their service with the reserves. The present maximum for this purpose is IL.110 per month, a sum which does not correspond to the existing level of wages.

TRUMAN SEES MAKINS

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — (AP)—Sir Roger Makins presented his credentials to President Truman today as new British Ambassador and both expressed the hope that the U.S. and Britain would strengthen their ties in the fight for world peace.

Housing Dispute In Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A committee of the old Mahlul Bequarter, situated along the seashore between the Moslem cemetery and Rehov Am Yisrael Chai, alleged yesterday that the Municipality was intent on the destruction of the quarter without compensating its residents. The charge was forcefully refuted by the city authorities tonight.

Mr. A. Polak, committee chairman, told a press conference here that there was "deadly enmity" between the 125 families and the Municipality which reached its peak yesterday when municipal inspectors demolished two huts in the area.

He described the sufferings of the residents of the quarter, many of whose huts were washed under annually by the sea, but who were not permitted to build their own houses on the spot as the Municipality did not want them there.

The Mahlul quarter was leased by the British government in 1923 to the Local Council of Tel Aviv for 99 years for development projects. It was subsequently invaded by the veterans among the present residents. In the last decade the Municipality had repeatedly offered alternative housing to the residents of the quarter, though Mr. Polak stated today that such offers were made to individuals but not to him as head of the committee.

His plan is to sell half of the 25 dunams of the area and with the money thus gained to build flats on the spot. The Municipality does not agree to this, as the land is its property, and is earmarked for a park.

The demolition of the two huts yesterday was done with the consent of their occupants, but against the wishes of the Committee. Mr. Polak said that the ownership of the land would be fought by him in the Courts.

Two New State Dept. Appointments

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP.) —Mr. Donald Lourie, president of the Quaker Oats Company, and Mr. Carl McCardle, Washington bureau chief of the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" have been selected, respectively, as Under-Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State by the President-elect, Mr. Eisenhower, after consultation with Mr. John F. Dulles.

As Under Secretary, Mr. Lourie will be concerned with administrative and organizational matters. Mr. McCardle will head the United States Information Service.

President-elect Eisenhower on yesterday named John Hannah, President of Michigan State College, as his Assistant of Defence in charge of manpower and personnel. He will replace Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

9-9 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Reuven. Bus 15. Feeding time: 2.3 p.m.
8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Masaryk Road. Barnard Pres.
9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibitions: Travelling exhibition on Leonardo da Vinci, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of his birth. Graphic Art, by Israeli artists, recent acquisitions. Exhibit of the Month: Russian Icons, 15th Century. Recent acquisitions of the National Bezalel Museum, Bezalel Museum.
9-1, (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also: temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities, 27 Rehov Sidney Hamelech.
10-1 (also tomorrow): Symbolic Tombs, 11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.
8.30 p.m. "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Liszt: "Symphonic Poem No. 11" ("The Battle of the Hunns"); Beethoven: "Symphony No. 3 in D Minor". Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

HAIFA

10-1 (also tomorrow): Memorial exhibition of the artist, Menahem Shemi (Schmiel): 126 paintings and drawings of the Habimah and Ohel Theatres dances. Museum.

HAIFA

10-1 (tomorrow 10-1, 4-8): Exhibitions of paintings and drawings: "Old Masters" 16th & 17th Century — collection of H. Her at — Municipal Museum — Town Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour: Wagner: "Lohengrin" — (Preludes to Acts I & III.) Liszt: "Symphonic Poem No.3" ("Tasso — Lament and Triumph"); Mozart: Symphony No.35 in C Major. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.
6.30-8.9 p.m.: "The Women Have Their Own Way," Chamber Theatre, Maghrabi Hall.
11-1, 5-7: Exhibition of Paintings by Zvi Livni, Katz Gallery.
10-1, 4-7: "Rights of Man", Exhibition, organized by UNESCO. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alhanir, Tel Aviv.
7 and 9 p.m.: Purim (Herzelchen). Tsofit (Plant) Theatre (Oholo) will play hadda. Marcello, Campra, Telemann, Abrams.
6 & 9.15 p.m.: Li-La-Lo Theatre. Wonderful Revue "It Will be Good." Ora Cinema Hall.

FERDNAND

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

'Opening of Sdom Road Is Heroic Achievement'—Hatzofe

The opening of the new Beersheba-Sodom road is hailed by "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) as one of the most heroic achievements of Israel. Grand enterprises of this kind compensate for the temporary hardships which the citizens of the State have to go through in order to make possible the development of the country's natural resources, such as potash, the paper asserts. It notes that the new road, in addition to its economic value, is highly important for the security of that far-off region.

"Herut," on the other hand, says that the construction of the road took too much time. Though deprecating much of the official propaganda as to the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the Negev, the paper nevertheless acknowledges that there are good prospects for the development of valuable minerals, including oil, and these resources should not remain a *de facto* monopoly of companies sponsored by the Government and the Histadrut, but that the Negev should be opened to private enterprise.

Eshkol Was Courageous

"Davar" (Histadrut) comments favourably on the Finance Minister's statement as to the budget situation. Though Mr. Eshkol did not minimize the gravity of the hour, he expressed in his characteristic optimism full confidence that the budget will be balanced at the end of the financial year. The Minister showed considerable courage in destroying the "hothouse of unrealistic prices," "Davar" goes on. If he succeeds in balancing the budget without renewing inflationary measures, international confidence in Israel's financial soundness will be restored.

A much more pessimistic view is taken by "Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) which says that the "juggler tricks" of the Finance Minister will not calm the panic-stricken public. He did not say anything concrete as to how he intends to balance the budget, the paper asserts. Contrary to its high talk on constructive development plans, the Government goes on with improvised emergency projects for the unemployed, "Hamodia" says and suspects that the dismissals of Government employees will be used for party-politics in connection with the change in the Government coalition.

"Hatzofe" criticizes the Minister of Interior, Mr. Rokach, for the "lack of manners" which he showed towards his predecessor, Mr. M. Shapiro, and towards the staff of the Ministry, in taking over office without any formalities. The new Minister's remarks as to alleged inefficiency and bureaucracy are apparently aimed at paving the way for an influx of General Zionist proteges, the Hapoel Hamizrahi paper fears.

"Haboker (General Zionist) says that the time has not yet come to establish a Central State Bank, as planned by the Government. According to the paper, the National Bank fulfills the functions of a central bank to the satisfaction of the State and the public, and its leading personalities enjoy excellent local and international reputations for their soundness and independence from the influence of political parties and economic pressure groups. It will be very difficult to find qualified experts for the management of a State Bank, and in any case the fact that there are at present important and able men without suitable jobs should not be a reason for the premature establishment of the State Bank, "Haboker" concludes.

(Mr. D. Horowitz, the former Director General of the Finance Ministry and Economic Adviser to the Government, has been mentioned as a candidate for the post of Director of the State Bank).

Nagib's Failure

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) explains the recent extremist turn in Egyptian foreign policy towards Great Britain and Israel by referring to the background of the failure of General Nagib's programme of social reforms and his consequent rapprochement with the traditional party leaders. The paper notes Nagib's relations with Haj Amin al-Husseini, the notorious ex-Mufti of Jerusalem.

"Al-Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the danger of a second round by the feudal war-lords of the Arab states is imminent, and charges the policy of the Israel Government with responsibility for this dangerous situation. While the Government offered Israel's services to Imperialism as "the only reliable support" in the Middle East, the U.S. and Great Britain prefer to appease the Arab leaders, without being worried by the latters' extremist tirades which, according to the paper, are only a smokescreen for their servitude to "Imperialism".

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) opposes editorially the planned postponement of municipal elections which, according to the paper, is a coalition intrigue in favour of the General Zionists.

MENUHINS OFFER PRIZE FOR VIOLIN WORKS

Two prizes of IL.200 and IL.163 will be given by the Yehudi and Hefzibah Menuhin Fund to the winners of a competition of accompanied and unaccompanied violin pieces. Compositions submitted must not have been published or performed publicly. The competitors must be residents or citizens of Israel.

Those taking part must not sign their compositions, but mark them with a motto or symbol, enclosing their names and addresses in a sealed envelope. The compositions must be sent to Mr. A. Amiran-Pugachov at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Jerusalem.

Heirs of Gov't Workers To Get IL.1,800

The financial grant to beneficiaries of civil servants who die during their term of employment is to be raised from IL.1,200 to IL.1,800 beginning with 1953. Annual insurance premiums are to be raised from IL.2 to IL.3 for each worker and the Government is to pay a like sum.

The system of mutual insurance was begun in 1951 in accordance with an agreement with insurance companies. Under this agreement, the beneficiary of every civil servant receives the grant without regard to his length of service or the size of his family.

CORRECTION

The Air France planes on the new air route from Paris to Teheran which was inaugurated on Wednesday, will call at Lydda Airport on Wednesday night on their way to Teheran, and not on Thursday. The plane will call back at Lydda on Thursday noon, on its return flight to Paris and New York.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.16 p.m. today and ends at 5.31 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION

Sh'mot (Exodus 1.1-6.1).
Haftarot: Isaiah 27.6-28.13; 29. 22-23.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Prof. P. Meltzer. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 4.00 p.m.; Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ateret Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bensima.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel: Rehov Abraham Lincoln, beside Y.M.C.A. Every Friday, 6 p.m. Bible Study and prayer meeting. Every Shabbat, 9.30 a.m. morning worship; 3.30 p.m. Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English. Everybody welcome.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hod Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00, 6.50 and 9.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 & 4.00 p.m.

Hod Shivat Zion (5 Strass St.): Tonight 4.40 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 4.00 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevzner House): Tonight Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A.): E.S. 6.30 p.m. (Preacher Canon H.R.A. Jones).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.-C.A., Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian. Hebrew Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship

REPORT ON MACCABIAH CALLED PREMATURE

The report, received some days ago from London, naming a number of Olympic stars who have been asked to take part in an invitation competition planned at the same time as the forthcoming Fourth Maccabiah, is premature, according to Dr. Robert Atlasz, Sports Director of the World Maccabi Union. (Reported in our issue of Tuesday last).

Whilst negotiations are proceeding with a number of Olympic and top stars in England, Europe and the United States, these have not been finalized, and the publication of specific names at the moment is incorrect, Dr. Atlasz said.

It has been traditional that at the same time as the Maccabia, the "Jewish Olympics," a number of world stars, including non-Jews, participate in an invitation meeting in which the best Maccabiah performers also take part. At the last Maccabiah, Gaston Rieff, the famous Belgian long distance runner and a number of his countrymen appeared.

A.R.

RESULTS OF BOWL-GAMES

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (By Mail).—Results of yesterday's annual bowl games:

ROSE BOWL, (Pasadena).—Southern California 7, Wisconsin.

SUGAR BOWL, (New-Orleans), Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7.

COTTON BOWL (Dallas).—Texas 16, Tennessee 0.

ORANGE BOWL, (Miami).—Alabama 61, Syracuse 6.

GATOR BOWL (Jacksonville), —Florida 14, Tulsa 13.

SALAD BOWL (Phoenix).—San Diego NTC 81, Camp Breckinridge 20.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: — Mor, Jaffa Rd., 4192. Merkaz, Rehov Beit Zion, Bet Yisrael, 2405. Tomorrow: Alba, Rosenberg, Jaffa Rd., 3283. Mekor Baruch, 31 Tachkemoni, 2594.

TEL AVIV: — Kolberg, 23 Allenby Rd., 1366. Singer, 63 Herzl, 4793. Reichlett, 19 Nahlat Benyamin, Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 4264. Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67407. JAFFA: Verjano and Medjer, 3 Rehov Jaffa, 3460. Tomorrow: Devora, 26 Ahad Haam, 8126. Abramski, 42 Allenby Rd., 3826. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721, Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 62320. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 66543. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. JAFFA: Brint, 6 Rehov 3, 80735. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 2 Yehalom, Prashel, 13 Rehov Rashi. NAHLAT GANIM: Tomorrow: Mizor, 59 Bialik, GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam. HAIFA: Massada, 39 Massada, 2987, Weisel Lebanoni, 31 Atzmont, 3586. Tomorrow: Hehalutz, 12 Hehalutz, 2962, Mazor, 17 Gardon, German Colony, 6733.

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ISRAEL-AMERICA FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE
Haifa Branch
A meeting in honour of H.E. the American Ambassador
MONNETT B. DAVIS
will take place on Sunday, January 11, at 8.30 p.m. at Beth Harofeh (opp. Rothschild Hospital).
The Ambassador will address the meeting on
"SOME MIDDLE EAST POLICY OBJECTIVES"
Members may bring guests. Invitations also obtainable on Sunday at the Zion Hotel, between 5—6 p.m.

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The Traffic Department is requested to exploit the working capacity of the vehicles available, to more than the full — they fulfil this request with considerable hardships. All this is done to serve the public.

In the light of what is done, every passenger will ask how he can help — as he can, if he does the following:— to stand in the queue, not to enter the bus after the driver has announced that there is no more room; not to enter through the rear door; to prepare the exact fare in advance; to keep the ticket until the end of the journey; not to smoke in the bus; not to overuse the bell; not to jump on or off the bus while it is moving; not to speak to the driver or stand next to him; to move towards the end of the bus to make room for more passengers; to follow the driver's instructions; not to bother the driver unnecessarily; to appreciate the driver's work and reciprocate his polite manners.

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THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt Casius	73	6	12	14
Haifa	69	15	19	23
Tiberias	56	14	22	24
Nathanya	89	12	19	23
Hakirya	94	10	19	23
Lydda	89	10	16	24
Jerusalem	93	7	9	15
Beersheba	62	8	17	29
Elath	29	9	20	24

FORECAST: Fair after dispersal of morning clouds. A rise in temperatures. Saturday: Clear with higher temperatures.

"A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

171 RESIDENTS left in the s.s. Negbah yesterday for overseas settlement in 14 countries. They included 66 to Canada, 12 to Germany and one to Spain.

* * *

A NEW women's lodge called "Orah" was opened by the B'nai B'rith in Holon on Wednesday.

* * *

600 DISABLED veterans are employed in 50 special establishments set up during the past year by the Ministry for Social Welfare.

* * *

IMPORTED SMOKED pork, sausages, coffee and packages of dehydrated soup were seized yesterday by food control inspectors in a grocery shop at 136 Rehov Eliezer Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

500 Exhibits of Far East Art on Display

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An exhibition of Chinese and Japanese art, mainly Chinese ivory figures, from the extensive collection of Mr. Yehiel Nahari opened at the Tel Aviv Museum this afternoon. Mr. Nahari is an Israel citizen resident abroad who has a large collection of Far Eastern art in his homes in London and Paris. He has lent part of his collection to the Tel Aviv Museum for at least two years.

The display consists of some 500 exhibits of which 300 are ivory figures and figurines displayed against a background of Chinese lacquer cabinets, pictures and carpets. Mr. Nahari amassed his collection during the past 20 years in the course of six visits to the Far East.

1,300 AT MA'BARA HOLD CELEBRATION

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — The 1,300 residents of the Petah Tikva *ma'bara* celebrated the first anniversary of their transfer from tents to huts today. The dedication of the first road in the *ma'bara* was also held when Mr. Y. Braginsky, head of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, cut the ribbon across the entrance.

Mr. Braginsky pointed out that although all the residents had moved into huts, the ma'bara remained a transit camp, and he urged them to make permanent homes in new agricultural settlements.

Mr. Nissim Bahmarash, director of the ma'bara, spoke of the development of the camp, which now includes a large school, extensive medical facilities, shopping centres and a water network.

Last year, the Petah Tikva *ma'bara* had been one of the worst hit by heavy rains. When rain fell today towards the close of the ceremony, the people happily ran to their new wooden huts.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV DISTRICT: Eggs for pregnant women, 14. Rich 13, Rich 14.

Vegetable Council Recommended

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The formation of a "vegetable council" whose duty it would be to regulate vegetable growing was recommended today by the Agricultural Council at a meeting in the Agricultural Research Station here.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peretz Naphtali, said that the new council should beware of becoming a body of "vested interests." A recommendation was made to form the council of seven farmers, seven marketers, six Government officials, two producers of canned vegetables and one Jewish Agency representative.

The setting up of the council is subject to Government approval.

Mr. Arye Amir, Head of the Field Crops Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that in the last four years Israel markets had more than enough vegetables, and that the time had come to organize production to avoid waste. He said it was necessary to increase the production of potatoes, adding that 40,000 dunams will be sown this year.

Mr. Haim Gvati, Director-General of the Ministry, said that if the Vegetable Council succeeded in its work it would lead to similar councils being formed such as a milk production body.

Questioned about the effect of the lack of rains, Mr. Amir said that the position was very grave, and that vast areas throughout the country would have to be ploughed.

The Government, he said, had advanced IL.2½ a dunam for land ploughed. About 200,000 metres of piping had been distributed for irrigating winter crops wherever it was possible.

13pht rain fell today in the south, reaching down to Faluja. It brought some relief, farmers reported. But much more would be needed to save the crops.

Bnei Brak Mayor Leaves in Huff

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Mr. Yitzhak Gershenkorn, Mayor of Bnei Brak, last night angrily walked out of the Council meeting, announcing that he would take a "prolonged leave" and the Council "could take care of the city."

The action protested the receipt, against the wishes of the Mayor, of IL.1,600 from the Ministry of Labour by Mr. Y. Bagno, Deputy Mayor, for unemployment relief in Bnei Brak.

The Mayor said that Mr. Bagno had no authority to undertake such action without his consent.

J'lem Mayor Promises Payment of Salaries

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Mayor Y. Kariv of Jerusalem yesterday promised the city workers' council that December salaries would be paid by January 23 and that payment would begin next Tuesday.

According to an existing agreement, the Municipal employees are permitted to strike automatically if not paid by the seventh of the month, but they agreed to wait for a longer period this month.

(Leader — Page 4)

POWDER CONTENT IN MILK TO BE CUT

The milk-powder content of standard milk will be 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent from Sunday.

Oil Prospecting In 1953—Kosloff

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Oil drilling equipment has already been prepared by some of the companies which obtained preliminary permits for oil prospecting, Mr. Y. R. Kosloff, head of the Fuel Department of the Ministry of Finance, told a press conference broadcast over Kol Yisrael last night. The equipment will be shipped to Israel as soon as the prospecting licences are issued, and, it is hoped that at least six companies will be engaged in oil prospecting in Israel this year.

The debate on the implementory regulations of the Oil Law was completed at the last meeting of the Oil Council, and it is expected that the regulations will be issued within the next two weeks. It would take Israel a number of years to become self-sufficient in oil supplies, even if the the prospecting is successful, Mr. Kosloff said.

Asked about the taxes on fuel, Mr. Kosloff said that the Treasury has an annual revenue of about IL.18m. from this source at present. Tax rates are still lower than in France or Italy.

Though there was an increase in the use of fuel in general, the consumption of certain products had dropped. Kerosene consumption had fallen off this winter. Mr. Kosloff said, because of the unseasonable weather. In addition, curtailment of some economic activity had cut the consumption of petrol.

Savings in foreign currency are being achieved by the transfer from light to heavy types of fuel, and the import of part of the country's fuel needs through the newly established Israel Fuel Company — "Delek," which is now supplying about 15 per cent of the consumption — a figure which will be increased up to 30 per cent. Importing fuel through the national company costs about ten per cent less in foreign currency than through foreign companies, Mr. Kosloff said.

The right of refining by a national company is one of the four main points in which the new draft agreement with the Consolidated Oil Refineries of Haifa differs from the agreement made during the Mandate. The new agreement will be presented for the approval of the Cabinet within a few weeks. The other points settle the issue of taxes to be paid by the Refineries, provide for the use of the storage tanks and other equipment, and deal with the supply by the Refineries of raw materials for Israel's petrochemical industry, which at the beginning will produce fertilizers and detergents, and at a later stage — in about a year and a half — also synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, etc.

BRITISH CRUISER TO VISIT HERE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The H.M.S. Kenya, a British cruiser of 8,000 tons, will call at Haifa for an unofficial visit of three days from January 23 in order to provide an opportunity for rest and recreation ashore for the crew, it was announced tonight by the British Embassy here.

The Kenya was one of the ships to race to the aid of the Champollion three weeks ago.

Kibbutzim, Beersheba Impress Dalton Most

LYDDA, Thursday (ITIM). — "Many difficulties are still before you, but after what I have seen during my visit here, I'm sure you will succeed in overcoming them," Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P. and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today before returning to London. He was mostly impressed by the kibbutzim and by Beersheba.

Mr. Michael Elitzur, of the British Commonwealth Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, saw Mr. Dalton off.

Hanoch Nenner Head Of Elath Council

ELATH, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Israel Rokach, the Minister of Interior, appointed nine Elath residents as members of the Local Council at a ceremony here today. It was attended by Members of the Knesset Interior Committee, Histadrut Executive, and Army. Mr. Hanoch Nenner was later unanimously elected Chairman of the Local Council at the opening meeting.

Congratulatory messages were sent to President Ben-Zvi and Prime Minister Ben Gurion by the Minister on behalf of all the participants at the ceremony.

Shitreet Reports On Successful Trip

Jerusalem POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Police Minister Behor Shitreet said here today he had been successful in penetrating the hearts of Sephardic Jews in the U.S. during his recent visit there on behalf of the Bond Drive. He was accompanied by Mr. Yosef Nahamias, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

He had heard, he said, much criticism about discrimination against "non-Ashkenazim" in Israel and succeeded in refuting this.

Mr. Shitreet was impressed by the reception he had received in the U.S. both by Jews and the authorities there. He had been made an honorary member of the Buffalo police, a Freeman of Denver, Colorado, and Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles.

On two occasions Mr. Shitreet had met Palestinian Arabs who recognized him and spoke to him warmly.

120 Dismissed At Vulcan, Phoenicia

HAIFA, Thursday. — Seventy workers have been dismissed from the Vulcan Foundries here and 540 men are now employed there. A year ago the plant employed 750 men.

The dismissals resulted from the curtailment of the firm's markets, especially in building machines, pipes and parts, and from the efficiency drive and curtailment of services at the plant.

The Phoenicia Glass Works have also dismissed some 50 workers. Most of the men were employed in construction and installation in the firm's recently completed factory. Work in the bottle department has also been curtailed.

Yarkon Waters Will Water Negev Fields in Spring

The completion this spring of a further stage in the Yarkon River project to carry water to the Negev will permit a number of settlements there to double their irrigated land from five to ten dunams a family, a Jewish Agency spokesman told the press in Jerusalem yesterday.

The new settlements were established in the first three months of 5713 (1952-53) and another earlier this week, the spokesman announced. All are cooperative villages.

At a recent meeting of the Presidium of the Zionist General Council, proposals were made to hold the Spring session of the Council on the Continent and, alternatively, in England.

The United Jewish Appeals abroad brought the country $47,677,000 in 1951 and $42,187,000 in 1952, the spokesman disclosed. Malben spent $7,750,000 in these years, while the United Jewish Appeal grant to *yeshivot* rose from $660,000 in 1951 to $353,000 in 1952.

At the end of the press conference, Mr. Zalman Shazar, Director of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, paid tribute to Mr. Charles Cowan, veteran American Zionist, who died on Tuesday in Tel Aviv. Mr.Shazar recalled Mr. Cowen's lifelong activities on behalf of the Zionist Movement.

EIGHT FEWER EMISSARIES

Forty emissaries of the United Israel Campaign will do the work abroad which 48 did last year, Mr. E. Dobkin, informed the Directorate of the Keren Hayesod on Tuesday.

Two Badly Hurt Near Refineries

HAIFA, Thursday. — Shmuel Halfond, 23, a driver, and Eliezer Yoseph, 21, his passenger, were seriously injured when their tender collided with a lorry on the Acre-Haifa road near the Refineries this afternoon.

Both men, members of Kibbutz Sa'ar, were taken to Rambam Hospital. The lorry driver was charged and released on bail.

Police Accuse Ex-Civil Servant in Forgery Case

Jerusalem POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A total of 31 forged "Nun 2" applications were found at Patra, Atid Tours and Stratus, all local travel agencies, received by them through Avraham Ben Ari, a former Ministry of Finance official, Economic Police announced today.

Police believe that the travel agencies had not known that the signatures on the permits were forged, but merely thought it was a question of "bribing the official to get them through."

Patra, it was said, dealt with Mr. Ben Ari directly in getting the forms signed ("Nun 2" are permits to purchase foreign travel tickets in local currency), while Atid Tours dealt through Stratus which in turn had an intermediary whose name has not been revealed. The latter was not a Government official, police said.

Avraham Ben Ari has been in detention for the last week. He is due to come before a Magistrate in another week.

Rangoon Socialists Debate Marxism

RANGOON, Thursday (Reuter). — A joint policy statement by the Socialist parties of India, Indonesia and Burma, rejecting Stalinist communism but accepting pure Marxist theories on Capitalist society, was the basis of a heated discussion today among leaders of delegations to the Rangoon Congress of Asian Socialists.

Lobby circles indicated that some Asian delegates spoke vehemently against all Marxian analyses at a closed session of a special committee of delegation leaders. India's chief delegate, Jayapramash Narayan, presided at the committee meeting which discussed the "Principles and objectives of Socialism."

Delegates from Malaya, Egypt and both wings of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party contended that the conference should be flexible and capable of accepting Socialist parties which were unable to follow the joint statement of policy for religious, social or political reasons.

Most delegates to the Congress, now in its third day, proposed an organization of their own but linked with the Socialist International.

British Labour leader Clement Attlee warned delegates against the danger of multiplying regional Socialist organizations on a continental basis.

Egyptian delegate Ahmed Hussein declared that Asians should have nothing to do with the Socialist International which, he said, was responsible for prolonging imperialism.

Mrs. Weizmann Discusses Israel with Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). Dr. Vera Weizmann, widow of the late Israel President, paid a 20-minute call on President Truman at the White House yesterday (as briefly reported). She was accompanied by Ambassador Eban. Mrs. Truman came into the President's office to greet her.

Mrs. Weizmann told reporters after her visit that they chiefly discussed Israel's economic development, particularly the exploitation of the Negev's mineral resources. She said the President appeared to have the same "great interest" he had always shown in Israel.

Mr. Truman told her that if he ever went on a trip to that part of the world he hoped to include Israel among the countries he would visit. It was made plain, however, that Mr. Truman was voicing a general hope rather than a definite plan.

Mr. Truman said that Chaim Weizmann was "one of the wisest men I have ever met."

Mrs. Weizmann is to sail for England on January 23. It will be her first visit since the establishment of Israel.

15 Months' Jail For Stealing Embassy Car

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— For stealing an American Embassy car in Givatayim last November, Yehuda Meder, 19, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment by the Petah Tikva Magistrate, Mr. Y. Treivish, today.

The accused and two accomplices were caught on the Jerusalem Road after they went off the highway near Sha'ar Hagai. A Chen member who had been given a lift in the car, was warned by the Magistrate to refrain from hitch-hiking to avoid being thus involved.

Shabtai Mizrahi, one of the accused, was recently sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment by the same Court and the third suspect, Yosef Ben David, will be tried later.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

MAURICE GENDRON
CELLO RECITAL
TEL AVIV: Saturday, Jan. 10, 'Ohel Shem" at 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Saturday, Jan. 17, Y.M.C.A. at 9 p.m.
At the Piano: MOSHE LUSTIG
Sale of tickets: Tel Aviv: At the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-1 and at the Ohel Shem Box Office from 7.30 p.m. Jerusalem: As from TODAY at Cahana's.

Subscription Concert No. 4
TEL AVIV: Sunday Jan. 11—SERIES 4
Wednes., Jan. 14—SERIES 3

PRICES ARE TURNING UPSIDE DOWN on the
3-day Galilee Tour—IL.3.500
FROM TEL AVIV AND HAIFA
which includes:—
* Transport by luxury Sightseeing Buses
* 2 nights at hotel in Tiberias
* 2 meals * expert guides
* Entrance to Night Club
* Mineral bath at Hot Springs
* All entrance fees and tips
* Complimentary refreshments from bus bar
* Sightseeing trips
◆ Safed ◆ Ein Hayvradeh
◆ Nazareth ◆ Upper Galilee
TRIP STARTS TUESDAY MORNING FROM TEL AVIV.
SIGHTSEEING LTD. 6 Ahuza Street, HAIFA. Tel. 4818
At Ahuza Hotel, Ramat Hasharon. Tel. 6248

MAC Meeting Suspended After Israel Protest

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission meeting in Jerusalem yesterday was suspended by the Israel representative, an Army spokesman stated yesterday.

The U.N. Chairman, General Bennet L. de Ridder, agreed to accept a Jordan complaint of half a year ago despite the fact that no Israel delegate had participated in the examination of the complaint and Israel had not agreed to the investigation without its participation, the spokesman said.

The acceptance of the complaint was in contrast to previous custom, and it could therefore not be considered valid.

The complaint had dealt with the movement of Beduin tribes in the Hebron area, it is learned.

Infiltrators Detained On Bus in Corridor

REHOVOT, Thursday. — A surprise police search of an Egged bus in the Judean Hills today revealed four infiltrators from Jordan among the passengers. They were detained.

In the Western Negev a marauders stole 600 kilograms of soap last night. They took their loot away on donkeys and camels. In another settlement, three aluminium doors disappeared from the local stores, while from another kibbutz 225 metres of aluminium piping were stolen. The tracks of 12 barefooted men led over the border.

12 Marauders Killed, 1 Hurt, 30 Caught in Week

Twelve marauders were killed, one wounded and 30 arrested by the Army and Police during the week ending yesterday, an Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv.

JORDAN BORDER CLAIMS

Six Arabs have been killed along the armistice lines during the past three days, yesterday's "A-Diffa" reported yesterday.

Commenting on these incidents the paper said that steps would have to be taken by Jordan to put an end to this situation, which had become most dangerous and serious. The paper adds that whereas the Jordan authorities safely repatriate those Jews who wander across the lines, "the Jewish authorities kill every single Arab who crosses into Israel."

MORE ESPIONAGE CASES IN JORDAN

Following the hanging of two Arab Legion soldiers for espionage last week, additional cases of espionage have been investigated by the Jordan security forces, Old City "A-Diffa" reported yesterday. The cases are to be brought before an Arab Legion court at the beginning of next week.

Rush in Courts

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Twice the normal number of cases were filed in courts as advocates apparently tried to beat the expected deadline for the raising of court fees, which was to have gone into effect on Sunday, but has been postponed indefinitely.

President Lauds JNF on 51st Year

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — President Ben-Zvi, addressing a Jewish National Fund rally tonight said that only a small segment of the Jewish nation had attained redemption while millions in the East and West are groaning under despotic regimes, adding that Israel was hoping for a mass immigration from democratic countries and all other countries in the world.

It was interesting to point out, Mr. Ben-Zvi said, that those diasporas which disappeared with immigration to Israel had given the highest proportion of settlers to the land. Thus immigrants from Yemen formed 54 new settlements while at the same time Israel-born formed 48 settlements.

The J.N.F. share in the building of the country was immeasurable, the President said, wishing it well on the day it celebrates 51 years of activity.

Other speakers were Rabbi M. Nurock, M. K.; Mr. Beri Locker; Mr. Yoseph Weitz; and Mr. A. Kamini.

More than 1,500 people, including delegates of all the youth movements in Jerusalem, and many youth from the Corridor, took part in a rally at the Edison Cinema in Jerusalem last night High light of the occasion was as special performance of the Bubatron, the children's puppet theatre.

Yadin Made Freeman

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The Freedom of the City of Ramat Gan was conferred tonight on Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, former Chief of Staff at a festive meeting of the Local Council at Bet Hagefen.

Mr. Yadin spoke about the significance of the cooperation between the soldier and the citizen. He announced his forth coming departure to Britain to study archaeology.

Cables in Brief

RELEASED. — General Nagib Bey ordered the release from detention of Colonel Mohammed Hashed Muhana former head of the Regency Council. Muhana was dismissed from the council and detained after making statements to the press last July damaging to the Nagib regime.

VANDERBILT. — Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York society leader, died on Wednesday night at her Fifth Avenue home. She was the widow of Brigadier General Vanderbilt, third of the line of the prominent family of financiers.

ARCHBISHOP. — Archbishop Stefan Wyszinski, whose elevation to Cardinal was bitterly attacked by the Polish press, telegraphed the Vatican yesterday that he will not leave Poland to come to the Holy See for his red hat. His telegram gave no reason. Vatican sources said, however, it seemed clear that the Polish Primate was unwilling to leave his post for fear he might not be permitted to return.

Kupat Holim Against Transfer to Gov't

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Eliezer Shechter, Secretary of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, said here tonight that the Histadrut would not surrender the achievements of Kupat Holim. He was voicing objection to "pressure" by the Director-General of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Haim Sheba, to transfer some Kupat Holim services to the Government to avoid duplication.

The occasion was a ceremony in the Ohel Hall marking the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the local branch of Kupat Holim.

ONCE AGAIN
SILVANA MANGANO
HITS THE SCREEN
in the role of the hot-tempered breath-taking vengeance-seeking bride of
IL BRIGANTE MUSOLINO
(Musolino, the Outlaw)
In Italian—English and French Translations.
ISRAEL PREMIERE — SAT., Jan. 10. ARMON CINEMA, HAIFA.
A Forum Film Release.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, Jan. 10

ORAN Tel. 4619
AMERICAN GUERRILLA IN THE PHILIPPINES
Tyrone Power—Micheline Prelle
Performances of this picture will start Wednesday, Jan. 14

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
IL BRIGANTE MUSOLINO (Musolino the Outlaw)
Silvana Mangano
MANGANO NAZZARI
Italian speaking, English and French translations

AZMON Tel 51603
PAYMENT ON DEMAND
Bette Davis — Barry Sullivan

EN DOR Tel. 5421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
PAINTED HILLS
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
SIDE STREET

MORIAH Tel. 4279
LITTLE WOMEN
June Allyson — Peter Lawford
Technicolor
based on the book by Louisa May Alcott

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 5988
Evening performances:
MARIE ANTOINETTE
Norma Shearer — Tyrone Power
Matinees: HUE and CRY

ORION Tel. 4919
MARK OF THE RENEGADE
Ricardo Montalban, Cyd Charisse

GAL OR Tel. 4388
MAGNIFICENT YANKEE
Louis Calhern — Ann Harding
Mat.: HEMETIKOS
Technicolor
Robert Young Margaret Chapman

ANPHI Tel. 4818
Israel Premiere
MAURICE CHEVALIER in LE FOI
Annie Ducaux. Spoken Documents
French speaking — English and Hebrew translations

2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in Haifa

CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF WORLD LITERATURE, HAIFA
Tomorrow 10.1 at 8.30 p.m.
By general request:
DRAMATIC READING — in German, last performance of Priestley's detective:
"AN INSPECTOR CALLS"
Beth Hechalutoth, 3 Rehov Yalag, Haifa.
Details: Hans Werner's Library, 38 Rehov Herzl.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sats. 5.45, 7.15 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 4th week
Marlon Brando in John STEINBECK'S
VIVA ZAPATA!
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

ARMON DAVID 3rd week
Robert DONAT—Margaret LEIGHTON
THE WINSLOW BOY
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

CHEN 3rd week
The greatest of them all
The winner of 5 Academy Awards
The long awaited
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
with *Vivien Leigh, Marlon Brando*
Saturday at 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.

EDEN 4th week
Great Spanish film
Winner of International prizes
SALON MEXICO

ESTHER 2nd week
Greer GARSON — Walter PIDGEON
BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST
M.G.M.'s great Human Drama.

MIGDALOR 5th week
Asaf MESSERER—Valeria BARSOVA
THE GRAND CONCERT
A musical feature film

MOGRABI 3rd week
ANDRE CAYATTE'S
Nous Sommes Tous
Des Assassins
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

OPHIR
Charles BOYER — Ingrid BERGMAN
GASLIGHT
M.G.M. Picture. 3.30, 7, 9.15

ORION 4th week
Jean Renoir's masterpiece
THE RIVER
First Award Venice Film Festival.

SHDEROTH
Israel Premiere
Donizetti's famous opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOR
with Nelly CORRADI and Opera di Roma

TAMAR 2nd Week
Evenings only
The Third Man
A Forum Film
DAYS ONLY:
Continuous from 9.45 a.m. — 5.30 p.m.
BLACK GOLD
in Technicolor

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON CINEMA
Jerusalem Premiere
The bull-whip & Bullet saga of the men and women who blazed America's path of greatness.
HIGH VENTURE
with:
John Payne — Arleen Whelan
Dennis O'Keefe—Marry Anderson
in gorgeous technicolor

EDEN Tel. 3829
The singing sweethearts of "Rose Marie" and "Naughty Marietta"
Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy
John Barrymore
in
MAYTIME
Also Sun. morn. at 9.30 a.m.
Today at 2.45 p.m.:
THE LAW AND THE LADY

ORION Tel. 2914
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
A delightful comedy of two young lovers with a bad case of parent troubles.
with
Michael Chekhov and Jeanne Cra

STUDIO Tel. 4055
THE SEARCH
Masterpiece of human emotion and stirring adventure
with Montgomery Clift
Yvonne Novyina

EDISON Tel. 4056
FORUM FILM proudly present
Silvana Mangano
of "Riso Amaro" fame, in her latest picture, an action-packed drama that will be remembered as a wonderful motion picture
IL LUPO DELLA SILA
(The Wolf from Sila)
Also starring: Vittorio Gassman
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
BRIGHT VICTORY

OR-GIL Tel. 91488
2nd week. Israel premiere
James Mason — Martha Toren
in the dramatic film
ONE WAY STREET
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
DESPERATE JOURNEY.

ZION HALL 2nd Week
Rita Hayworth Is Back
with Glenn Ford, her "Gilda" Man, in
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
Matinees at 3 p.m.:
CARGO TO CAPETOWN
with Broderick Crawford
John Ireland—Ellen Drew

TEL-OR Tel. 5553
BRODERICK CRAWFORD — JOANNE DRU — JOHN IRELAND
The Pulitzer Prize novel becomes a vital very great motion picture.
ALL THE KING'S MEN
Today at 2.45 p.m.: THE VIGILANTES RETURN!

Personal Notices

SHIMON and ANNIE BEIN
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the
BAR MITZVAH of their son AMOS
on Saturday, January 17, 1953 at the Emet Ve'Emunah Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem. Reception from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. at Pension Wolff, 27 Rehov Abarbanel, Jerusalem.
THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

Silvia Yehoshua Yeshua
Medical Student
son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Yeshua, Tel Aviv,

Ruth Stark
Medical Student
daughter of Dr. & Mrs. L. Stark, Jerusalem,

Married

Paris, January 3, 1953.

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 85, of our beloved father, father-in-law and grandfather
OSIAS KLEINER
in Jerusalem, after a short illness, on January 8, 1953.
Reuben and Dr. Corina Trostler (nee Kleiner), Jerusalem
Isaac and Linda Fein (nee Kleiner), Givatayim.

THE UNVEILING OF THE TOMBSTONE
over the grave of our dear unforgettable
S. NATHAN LANDAU B.E.
will take place on Sunday, January 11, 1953 at 2.30 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.
Relatives, friends and acquaintances will travel to the cemetery by special bus from 84 Rehov Hahashmonaim, at 2 p.m.
YEHOSHUA LANDAU & FAMILY

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION — WIZO
The re-interment of the late
ROSE DUNKELMAN
whose remains have been brought from Canada to Israel, will take place on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, AT 12 NOON
at the Degania Aleph Cemetery.
All friends are invited to attend the ceremony.

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Friday January 9, 1953
Tevet 22, 5713 — Rabi A-Thani 28, 1372

THE storm in the Jerusalem City Council over the dismissal of employees, the threatened recourse to the courts, the allegations of irregularities and favouritism, and the calls for the intervention of the State Comptroller are indications of the malaise in the administration of the Capital but are harbingers of the remedy at the same time.

JERUSALEM'S CIVIC AFFAIRS

The remedy lies in the national agreement of the Mapai and the General Zionists affecting the line-up in the political composition of the Council which has hitherto been marked by stagnation and decay. The key to an understanding of the obscurities in Jerusalem's politics, up till now, has been the seemingly unquenchable desire of every kind of religious party to make an Orthodox mayor a *sine qua non* of any coalition—that is to administer the City's affairs. That, all things being equal, a religious figure should be preferred as civic head of the Holy City is in itself a desire acceptable to many people; but the operative words are "all things being equal"; and a further qualification might be added with regard to the definition of "religious" — a person intent on carrying out the social and ethical precepts of Judaism in civic life and not merely being a Clerical political figure.

At present Jerusalem is unfortunately the poor sister among the large cities of Israel—hardly the Cinderella; for that lady cleaned the ashes as well as sat in them. While other towns clean, pave and light their streets, the citizens of Jerusalem in general have to stumble over rough and rocky paths, and walk along ill-lighted ways at night. The Municipality collects a garbage tax but not all the garbage; it raids the pockets of its rate-payers but by-passes their cesspools. It is behindhand in the provision of school meals, of hygiene, of public libraries and of public works gainfully to occupy its unemployed. It takes money paid to it by the Government to provide housing for ex-servicemen and diverts it to other uses and only promises to restore it when the aggrieved ex-soldiers effect a paramilitary occupation of the Municipal offices.

In brief, what modicum of government there has been in Jerusalem since the last municipal elections has been misgovernment, and for the most part there has been no government at all. The Capital of Israel should be a model for the rest of the country. In ancient times people came up to Jerusalem, to see its beauties, to rejoice in its order, to find deep spiritual satisfactions. "Those who did not see the Capital and its Temple in all its glory never saw beauty in their lives," said the ancient sages. Today citizens and tourists come to Jerusalem only because they have to. They quickly return to the bright lights, the theatres, the libraries, the gardens, the parks and the well-run municipal services of other cities.

Today there is in being a national coalition of Mapai, General Zionists, the Progressives and the Religious-Zionist parties, and the end of the political stagnation in Jerusalem should therefore not be long delayed. The time has come for at least the two largest parties to tackle the problem of Jerusalem and hammer out a solution. Now that municipal elections have been postponed to 1955 this imperative is even more categorical. The General Zionists might do well to withdraw at once from the present coalition and force a change. In a few months time the Foreign Ministry will have come to Jerusalem. Other government offices that are not already in the Capital are rapidly following suit. Israel cannot afford to maintain its seat of government in conditions of political squalor.

P.O. Savings Bank Ready in Autumn

It is hoped that the Post Office Savings Bank will start operating by autumn this year, *The POST* learned last night. Ways of speeding up the Bank's foundation were discussed yesterday by Sir Leon Simon, Chairman of the Bank's Council, and Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts.

The Bank will have centres in the three main towns. Temporary buildings for the Jerusalem centre are already under construction in the Kirya area, while work on the Haifa and Tel Aviv buildings is expected to be begin shortly.

The day-to-day business of handling savings deposits and postal current accounts, will be carried out at the Post Offices. The savings will be invested by the Ministry of Finance according to an agreement with the Ministry of Posts.

THE WORKING WEEK — **By S. Eliakim**

Public Waits on Prices Decision

AFTER 48 hours of yeas and nays, 30-odd journalists met in Mr. Eshkol's small panelled office last Tuesday evening for his budget statement. As they listened to his quiet and self-confident voice, the statement sounded both clear and convincing, and it was only after some interval that doubt arose.

It all started last week when one of the evening papers reported Mr. Eshkol's speech in the Knesset's Finance Committee, where he had drawn attention to the budget deficit, and the necessity for either printing new money or raising indirect taxation. The government does not feel inclined to print more notes, and prices of commodities and services will therefore go up. Sure enough bread and flour products, kerosene and gasoline and telephone rates have gone up already.

On Saturday night in an interview with "Ha'aretz" (the gist of which was passed on to *The POST* and to 'Davar') the Minister of Finance announced that there would be no further price increases initiated by his Ministry at least until the end of the current fiscal year (March 31, 1953). The statement was front-page news on Sunday morning, but contradicted that same evening by two rival evening papers which reported that the price of sugar, soap and certain other products would nevertheless be raised. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry denied all knowledge of the price increases; a Ministry of Finance spokesman suggested that there was little sense in even asking, in view of Mr. Eshkol's statement. A little later the Ministry of Commerce and Industry admitted the story to be true; and later again the Ministry denied that sugar would go up. At 10.30 p.m. a Ministry of Finance spokesman said sugar would not go up, and at 11 p.m. 'top officials' of both Ministries finally said that the price of sugar would be increased.....

Press Confusion

Not unnaturally, Monday morning's press reports were somewhat confused, but there was unanimous agreement that the price of sugar would go up by 40 pruta. 'Davar' distinguished itself by printing the official denial and explaining the price increase in the same front-page story.

On the following day the Ministry of Commerce and Industry called a press conference to clear up 'the misunderstanding that existed in some people's imagination' although the issue appeared 'quite clear' to the Ministry itself. The spokesman said that the newspapers had already received an official announcement for publication confirming the price increases. He was mildly hurt at the suggestion that this was not the Ministry's policy from the first or that there had been any talk of leaving the price at its present level. Several hours later a frantic S.O.S. went out to all papers instructing them to kill the story as the price of sugar was not going up. Out of this confusion, one real fact emerges. The Public Information Office appeared to have no idea what was going on; in any case nothing was done to help the Press in the mix-up.

Sugar Story

What actually happened was something like this: in December the price of sugar for industrial use went up from 90 to 180 pruta, and it was decided that sugar for consumers should go up in two stages, to 140 pruta in December and to 180 pruta in January. Meantime Mr. Eshkol forgot all about the gradual increase, and so claimed with a clear conscience that the rise was off. The ministerial economic committee was informed about it on Sunday as an aside, and as it was only a formal issue at that stage, they passed it without too much attention. When the story broke, however, the General Zionists asked for a revision and Mr. Eshkol agreed.

It was estimated that the decision to cancel the price increase would cost the Treasury about IL.170,000 per month, but it was believed that the increase would soon come up for approval a second time: the Government is in no position to let such a sum slip through its fingers, though no one, including Mr. Eshkol, was quite sure of these figures.

Mr. Eshkol told the Knesset's Finance Committee that the deficit for the period April to September was about IL.14m. In his interview on Saturday night he said that by December 1 the deficit was about IL.30m., i.e. an increase by IL.8m. in two months. In Tuesday's press conference, however, he expected the deficit to be IL.12.5m. — a decrease of IL.7.5m. in less than a month.

At the same time Mr. Eshkol also listed Treasury income: April IL.7.5m., May IL.9m., June IL.10m., July IL.11m., August IL.10m., September IL.11.5m., October IL.12m., November IL.11m. and December IL.14.5m. What is puzzling is how an IL.8.5m. increase in November and December can cut the deficit by IL.7.5m.

Minister's Hopes

Another puzzle is how Mr. Eshkol arrived at such a small deficit if he gave the correct figure for the amount of salaries to be paid: according to his own figures, the amount to be paid to government employees is higher than the Treasury's monthly income during every month except December, and of course there is other government expenditure to be considered.

The Minister of Finance seems quite sure, however, that by the end of the fiscal year, i.e. in less than three months, the regular budget will be balanced, that is that in this short period the Government's income will exceed its outgoings by IL.12.5m. The regular budget is reckoned to be about IL.168m., and the monthly average of expenditure and income is IL.14m., so that if the budget is to be balanced by the end of March, the Treasury will have to receive upwards of IL.18m. each month.

These estimates seem to need amplification. No one claims that expenditure is lower than the estimates; it is probably slightly higher. Taking the estimates at their face value, we arrive at a total of nine times IL.14m. for the period April to December, that is, IL.126m., whereas the total of the actual figures given by Mr. Eshkol adds up to a total of IL.96.5. Thus the actual deficit must be about IL.29.5m. instead of IL.12.5m., so that in fact Mr. Eshkol will have to take in roughly IL.24m. in each of the next three months. If these figures do not include the so-called 'closed budget' of the Ministry of Communications, the deficit is as stated by Mr. Eshkol. This was not made clear by the Minister.

Half-Salaries

Then there was some confusion over the 20,000 government employees who were due to receive half their month's pay by January 6. Maybe the cheques were ready: in most government offices, however, officials did not accept part payment; in others, the cheques did not arrive until the 8th. Employees' committees in some offices took loans and lent members of the staff small sums to live on until the differences with the government were settled.

No civil servant doubted that Mr. Eshkol did not have the money to pay them; on the other hand no one was quite sure of the sense behind the idea of not accepting half-pay, and hoping that the government would keep its promise to pay the other half by January 22.

Official price increases of basic commodities on the one hand, and delays in payment of salaries on the other, led to a sharp realization of the shortage of ready money among the urban population. It was therefore something of a shock when the abolition of control on poultry raised the price from IL.2.3 to IL.3 to IL.6 per kilo.

The abolition of the control was the result of a crisis in fodder supply. Farmers were obliged to kill hens reared for egg production for lack of fodder and it was in deference to their bitter complaints that the Government abolished the controls "on a trial basis." As part of the public seemed to be prepared to take the exorbitant prices in their stride, and the farmers proved to be unreasonable beyond the Government's expectation, poultry was not bought for children and sick people as used to be the case when prices and rations were fixed.

At the end of the week, the Government indicated that the chicken bonanza will soon be over....

"Four pounds... three pounds... four pounds... five pounds ... four pounds... three pounds..."

Readers' Letters

PUBLIC HEALTH

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—Referring to Gerda L. Cohen's article on Health and Hygiene and Mr. Nelson's letter of Dec. 29, I would like to add that there is no point in extending health services as long as the budget for the most urgent sanitation of public buildings is not guaranteed, and as long as Health Inspectors cannot prosecute the Director of Public Work.

In Tiberias—a health resort,—the only cesspits allowed to overflow are those of Government buildings. The Health Department's files are swollen with reports and recommendations and so are the streams and lakes around the Police Station and Government Hospital.

Yours etc.,
W.B.

Tiberias, December 30.

LET'S HAVE ARCTIC

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—According to a news item which appeared in your issue of December 23, the Director of Rationing said in reply to the ice-cream manufacturers protest against "flooding the market" with Arctic that the whole matter will be cleared up shortly.

Last summer we were flooded with so-called "eskimos" bricks consisting mainly of frozen water and artificial colouring. The quality was below anything ever made in Israel.

Now it is possible to buy decent ice cream with chocolate covering, wrapped in silver paper at a reasonable price. I sincerely hope that the manufacturers of "Arctic" will be given the possibility of continuing production.

Yours etc.
ARYEH OSTFELD

Hedera, December 23

GOOD HABITS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—On behalf of the management of the "Motza" Children's Home and of the children themselves, I would like to express my deep gratitude for the presents you sent us through Mrs. Ragolski as traditional "Hanukka gelt." Great joy was brought to the children, and it awoke in them memories of a pleasant past, when each child would receive presents from his parents at the Feast of Lights.

A special evening during Hanukka was set aside for the distribution of the presents. The distribution was carried out, literally, with song and dance. In our institution a children's elected committee inspects the cleanliness and orderliness of the rooms daily. On Hanukka the number of points were added up, and the room with the highest marks was awarded a prize.

Each of the three groups at the institution received a collective game for its clubroom.

In addition, we distributed prizes to those who excelled in their work and who showed responsibility throughout the year. Lastly, we arranged a lottery for all the other children.

Your toys caused an evening of high spirits and joy during the Feast of Lights. And for this our deepest gratitude.

Yours, etc.,
B. E. GOVRIN,
Director, the "Motza" Children's Home, Jerusalem.

December 27.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

PEACE OFFERS.—During the past four years Israel has on numerous occasions declared her readiness for peace with the Arab States. Their willingness to talk to us at all always depended on unrealistic and impossible conditions. I believe we should now put an end to this policy and declare that we will wait for them to make the next step in the direction of peace. The U.N. will understand that we have no other way out of this impasse.

ERIC COHEN

Jerusalem.

INITIATIVE WITH VIETMINH IN INDO-CHINA

French Forces on Defensive

By RAWLE KNOX

SINGAPORE. — THE most unpalatable lesson for the French to-date, in this winter's campaigning season in North Vietnam, has been to learn that, with their present forces, they are incapable of leading an offensive.

Last month's northward drive from Phu Tho, between the Red River and the River Claire, proved this. It was carried out in more than divisional strength at a time when the bulk of the three Vietminh divisions operating north of the Tonkin delta were known to be committed in an offensive to the west of the Red River.

The objective of the drive was to cut the Vietminh supply lines from China (whence, according to French estimates, 1,000 tons of military supplies are coming monthly to the Vietminh) and to destroy dumps in the rear of the westward advancing enemy. In this latter objective the French succeeded to a limited extent.

Generals' Dispute

Though General Linares, the French officer commanding the Tonkin area, wished to push further with this "reconnaissance in force," the more cautious General Salan, the Commander-in-Chief, overruled him when the advance was little more than 20 miles north of Phu Tho. He was only just in time. Ambushed during the withdrawal, the armoured brigade forming the rearguard ran into a ferocious ambush and took a painful hammering. Had the withdrawal begun a day later the whole force might have been involved in disaster.

This was the fate of 12 to 13 battalions moving into country where the enemy was not expected in any great force. Yet two years ago the French claimed they could move a good, fully armed battalion anywhere in the country.

In North Vietnam the French Union musters 65 battalions, the Vietnam army 19. Some 12 to 15 battalions of this total force are locked up in the dusty defence box at Nasam, 190 kms. west of Hanoi. Another battalion or two occupy a number of posts in defence at Laichau, 75 miles north-west of Nasam, and yet one more is watching Dien Bien Phu, a small town with an airstrip which can take Dakota transports, 50 kms. south of Lai Chau. The remainder of the army in North Vietnam is grouped in defence of the Tonkin delta.

Regular Divisions

Against the French in North Vietnam, the Vietminh operate three regular divisions (27 battalions) in the Thai country, in the hope of clear-cut victories at Nasam and Laichau, which would drive the French right back inside the delta.

Two more regular Vietminh divisions keep the French busy in the south of the delta, from Phu Ly to Phat Diem. In addition, in and out of the delta, the Vietminh have 35,000 regional troops, divided into 15 provincial battalions, and a further 50,000 guerrillas, who take up arms to reinforce their regular comrades only in big operations.

Though the over-all numerical superiority of the enemy is a little less than two to one, the necessity of defending the delta perimeter of over two hundred miles forces the French to establish a protective ring of strong points any one of which may be attacked suddenly by the Vietminh in overwhelming strength.

In the Thai country, communications are almost non-existent, the grandly named routes coloniales being usually little more than dusty, narrow tracks. In the flooded delta they are none too good, but usually good enough for the French to re-occupy by day a post that has been over-run at night.

In mass attack, as opposed to ambush, the Vietminh troops fight only at night. Since the French Union and Vietnamese troops are conspicuously weak at night patrolling, this usually gives the Vietminh a greater advantage of surprise than they deserve. Intiative is almost wholly with the Vietminh.

Delta Safe

French morale in defence is good, though some of the African troops clearly dislike night fighting in the open and are susceptible to Vietminh propaganda, especially now that the Vietminh are telling them of the troubles in North Africa. In any successful defensive action the French invariably inflict three times as many casualties on the enemy as they suffer themselves, but to the Vietminh recruiting is no problem.

Whatever may happen in the Thai country, there seems no reason why the French army should not hold out in the delta for as long as the French Government is willing to provide reinforcements. The French High Command claims that with an extra 12 battalions it could retake the offensive in north Vietnam, but many competent observers doubt this. A defensive mentality has set in among the troops. There is a strong reliance on air bombing and heavy artillery, to which the Vietminh have no answer and which is often called for—to the misfortune of innocent villagers—on the flimsiest intelligence. *OFNS*

After capturing an enemy occupied village, a French officer examines papers found on Vietminh regular soldiers disguised as civilians. Express Photo

Men and Things

THE genius of inventors spends much time being abused by a disillusioned public, which asks why these men with bulging foreheads cannot invent a medicine fatal to the common cold, or a source of perpetual motion which will save commuters having to pay for the privilege of being carried to work. Yet a little research into what inventors occupy themselves with through the ages soon convinces the sceptic that, in spite of boiling pitch, Greek fire and hydrogen bombs, ardent philanthropism is in fact the driving force behind inventors.

There was once, for instance, a chap who sought, by placing copper and zinc sheets in the public's boots, to energize the public for the distasteful task of walking. Another invented reversible trousers, though whether he intended double wear should be got from them, or simply that with them a man might walk backwards without causing alarm in the street, it is hard to say.

Then there was a man with a pleasant domestic twist to his mind who invented a rocking-chair vacuum cleaner, the force of the somnolent husband's rocking actuating the suction nozzle directed by the wakeful wife. Perhaps the best of all these inventions was the one which aimed to put the cart before the horse. This stopped the horse from running away from its responsibilities and, by denying it forward observation, prevented it exercising any choice of direction when the reins were slack.

This arrangement would bring great joy to Arab countries, where the prospect of a beast of burden, with hind quarters suitably exposed for lambasting makes any animal driver sob with anticipated sadistic joy.

B. H.

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Tuition will take place during the morning and evening hours. These courses are designed for acquiring knowledge of the colloquial language in the shortest possible time
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HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
MUNICIPAL NOTICE No. 1/53
FOR THE INFORMATION OF OWNERS OF BUSINESSES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
I hereby inform all owners of businesses or workshops that according to the Haifa By-Laws (Business Municipal Tax) 1953, published in Kovetz Hatakanot No. 324 on January 1, 1953, they have to pay the tax for the financial year 1952/3 in two equal instalments, on the following dates:—
First instalment: — January 5, 1953
Second instalment: — January 31, 1953.
If the tax is paid in full by February 1, 1953, a 10 per cent reduction will be granted.
We very much want all persons concerned to benefit from this 10 per cent reduction, as we prefer taxpayers not to fall into arrears and pay a 20 per cent fine. We prefer to grant a 10 per cent reduction than to collect fines, and we hope all persons concerned will make an effort to pay in time.
The tax can be paid by cheque or postal order to the Municipal Tax Collector or to the Business Tax Section, Municipal Building (entrance from Rehov Bialik).
Everyone wishing to benefit from the reduction should pay the tax before January 31, 1953 — without waiting for the collector.
ABBA KHOUSHY, Mayor.
Jan. 5, 1953.

CITIZEN!
IF YOU HAVE NOT YET PAID YOUR INCOME TAX DEBTS— YOU CAN DO SO UNTIL JANUARY 15.
AFTER THIS DATE LEGAL STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO COLLECT PAYMENT.
Ministry of Finance

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'ANTI-ZIONIST' CAMPAIGN BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

New Names for Anti-Semitism

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA.—FAR eclipsing in interest the trial and execution recently of Rudolf Slansky and his comrades of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is its aftermath. For the first time the investigators of such Communist-cannibalistic orgies have found it necessary to apologize for, and try to explain away, after the event, to revolted world opinion, the sadistic exhibition of the actual trials.

President Gottwald's deliberately publicized wrigglings before the Communist Party Congress at the end of the year were something unprecedented. They were an unwilling but unavoidable confession that this time the gullibility of even the Communist public was overstrained. Gottwald was entirely unconvincing—he is anyway too clumsy an advocate to be entrusted with such a hopeless brief — there will doubtless be other such attempts. At all costs the world must be convinced that when Communists persecute Jews this has nothing to do with anti-Semitism.

In the same way the persecution of pacifists behind the Iron Curtain is proclaimed in the Hungarian and Czechoslovak press to be part of "the battle for peace," as is Stalin's acquisition of the atom bomb. "A strike in a capitalist country aimed at paralysing war production is an effective peace offensive. So is putting the fine arms we produce into the hands of our People's Army," wrote the Prague journal, Prace, last March.

Gottwald's Explanation

It is the same with Jewish persecution—west of the Iron Curtain it is anti-Semitism, east of it "defence against American espionage," as Gottwald explained. Finally, for the first occasion, an attempt was made to persuade people to believe in the genuineness of the usual "confession." Here was another sign that the Communists realised that they had presumed too far on the credulity of their dupes. "People were puzzled," Gottwald admitted, "that the accused should have apparently willingly accused themselves. This was a misunderstanding. At first they obstinately denied their guilt. It was necessary to confute them bit by bit, and step by step, with facts, documents, witnesses' statements and confrontations. . ."

What most worries the Communists about the dismal blunder of the Slansky trial is the revelation it has brought of Communist anti-Semitism. One delegate at the recent "Peace Congress" here assured me with naive sincerity that the Communists had convinced him that they had made a "tactical blunder" at the trial by constantly insisting on the "Jewish origin" of the accused. Only someone simple enough to believe that this Stalinist Congress had anything to do with pacifism could have accepted the "tactical blunder" excuse.

For months the Czech press had been committing almost daily the same "tactical blunder" of inciting the population against the Jews. It was, of course, a deliberate tactical move, and no error. But, as always, the Communists want to have it both ways. That is, they want controlled anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain; the fear to admit that the last difference between Nazi and Communist methods has thus been wiped out; and, where the Jews have still tasks to fulfill for them, anti-Semitism must temporarily be checked. Now, as when the Nazis sent Jews to Auschwitz, "useful Jews" are left alive to serve the aims of their persecutors. No such Jew died at Auschwitz until the last ounce of usefulness had been extracted from him by slave labour.

Hungary's Irreplaceables

Rakosi, Gerö and company are still irreplaceable in Hungary. So, when hundreds of terrorized Jews sought refuge there recently from Czechoslovakia the local party secretaries in Györ and Esztergom, who had thought it permissible to encourage Jews to cross over from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, were dismissed. The fugitive Jews were hunted down and returned to a country where anti-Semitism is already encouraged. In Hungary no Jew may as yet be persecuted on racial grounds—merely as a "decadent cosmopolitan," to be destroyed by depriving him of his livelihood and forbidding him to emigrate. In Czechoslovakia public opinion was deliberately incited at the Slansky trial by underlining in the charge the "Jewish origin" of the accused.

Gottwald

In Hungary there are still too many Jews in the Government awaiting replacement, when sufficient intelligent Magyar Communists can be found, for it to be politic to let loose against the 150,000 Jews the latent anti-Semitism of the masses. But Jewish communal property is being gradually liquidated. In 1950, for instance, the Jewish hospital in the Szabolcs Utca, equipped with an iron lung and the latest medical and surgical devices from America, was seized by the State. The Jewish patients were evacuated. Three weeks later 41 of the 64 patients suffering from heart trouble were dead. Last July in the whole hospital there were only three Jews. The Jewish Home for the Aged, in the Hungaria Körut, in which millions of forints of Jewish money had been invested, was seized by the A.V.H. (political police) last year for use as a barracks. The inmates and pensioners of the Institute were deported to the remote and desolate village of Balassagyarmat, which had a normal population of 7,500. Today 9,000 aged and ailing Jews have been crammed into Balassagyarmat to die.

Rumanian Purge

In Rumania the signal for the persecution of the 350,000 Jews was given last October, when the police broke into the Bucharest synagogue and arrested everyone inside. The degradation of Anna Pauker was judged the right moment to revive the traditional anti-Semitism of the Rumanians. So far Jewish schools and newspapers are still permitted there, but only at the price of becoming vehicles of Communist propaganda. All references to Zionism or to the Jews as a nation are forbidden, and radio broadcasts abuse the Zionists in the language of the infamous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

"Zionism is the truest lackey of American imperialism," wrote Rude Pravo in November, and it accused Zionists of having, with Slansky's aid, smuggled to Israel national property to the value of 6,000,000,000 Czech crowns. Thus the Zionists have brought about the present food and fuel famine in Czechoslovakia by impoverishing the State!

The situation is much the same for the 80,000 Jews in Poland as it is in Rumania. The Jewish population no longer dares to get in touch with the Israel Legation or Consulate in any satellite State. That stamps out the last hope of emigrating to Israel. All links have now been cut, not only with Jewry beyond the Iron Curtain but also between the various satellites and Russia.

The reasons for all this are not hard to seek. As long as Israel was involved in fighting with Britain or with the Arabs it was encouraged as a potential source of unrest, Zionism was backed and the Jewish forces in part armed by the Skoda works. After 1945, when the Communists slaughtered, imprisoned, or drove abroad everyone in the satellite countries with any administrative or governing experience, the Jews were readily employed to fill the gaps for which their adaptability and quick intelligence fitted them.

Israel Role

Today Israel has established itself. Cadres of native Communists are trained to work in the administration. So the Jew has played out his rôle. Most important of all, to the original dislike of Communism among the satellites has been added bitter resentment of the depressed standard of life it has brought—a situation which grows yearly worse—and hatred of its political tyranny. The disproportionately high number of Jews in Cabinet posts, the administration, and secret police always kept the fires of native anti-Semitism smouldering. Now the ideal moment has come to fan the coals into flame, to blame the Jews for all Communism's failures and to throw them to the wolves, building up a complete illusory "independence" of the hated Kremlin control by replacing its "cosmopolitan" agents with non-Jewish nationals. But, of course, only the name-plates are being changed; the same board of directors sits, as before, in the Kremlin.

(JOFNS)

Controversy Over Dutch Memorial

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — IN the heart of the former Jewish quarter of Amsterdam, the Jonas Daniel Meyer Square, a huge bronze statue of a sturdy docker was recently unveiled by Queen Juliana.

Placed between the famous 17th century Sephardi Synagogue and the two early 18th century Ashkenazi synagogues which for the last eight years have been gaping ruins, the statue does not, however, honour the 120,000 Dutch Jews who were deported by the Nazis. Instead, Amsterdam perpetuates the memory of the abortive 48-hour sympathy strike of the Amsterdam workers in February, 1941, after the Nazis had carried out their first raid on the Jewish quarter and caught 400 young men. The latter, before being deported to a terrible death in Mauthausen, were for several hours subjected to third-degree methods on the same Square.

On February 25 and 26, 1941, the Amsterdam workers, especially the municipal public servants and the dockers, broke out into a spontaneous strike, which was, however, cancelled when the Nazis threatened to shoot anyone who did not resume work and had already made good their threat with 10 victims. In recognition of February strike, Queen Wilhelmina, in 1946, permitted Amsterdam to add "Heroic, resolute, merciful" to its coat-of-arms.

The surviving Amsterdam Jews, while appreciative of the great moral courage shown by the February strikers pointed out in vain during the months preceeding the official, unveiling ceremony, that the J.D. Meyer Square would be singularly ill chosen as a site for the monument. The Board of the local Jewish community were invited to the ceremony.

ISRAEL'S FIRST INTERNAL AIRLINE

Arkia Pioneers More Air Routes

By ASHER BRAUNFELD

COMMUNICATIONS are the life blood of a country; but for El Al, services to and from Israel would have been considerably reduced during the recent world aviation fuel shortage when many companies were forced to curtail their routes. Had it not been for Arkia, Israel's only internal airline, Elath's development would have taken far longer.

Israel's first internal airline, the Aviron Co. founded during the mandate, formed the nucleus of the Israel Air Force. At the beginning of 1950, El Al and Knafot a branch of the Histadrut, collaborated in setting up a new internal airline. Since the company's inception, it has flown 40,000 passengers and 1,800 tons of freight in 1,800 flights. Under the auspices of the mother companies, and with pilots borrowed from El Al, high standards of service and safety have been maintained in the face of many difficulties.

Financial Troubles

Not only did it frequently happen that planes had to be serviced hurriedly after a transcontinental trip, but the Government was unable to allocate the new company a foreign currency allowance, so that planes have often been grounded for a considerable time waiting for spare parts. In fact only half of the company's expenses are payable in Israel pounds and the Government departments concerned might take into consideration that about 85 per cent of Arkia's passengers are residents of Elath and Government officials connected with the town's development.

Residents, soldiers and tourists on the way to Elath receive exemplary service in the air. Photo by Braun

It is greatly to Arkia's credit that it managed to weather its first few years without financial loss. Encouraged by this, the company has decided to buy new planes and expand its activities.

New Planes

During the first half of 1953 a new Rapid eight-seater will fly the routes Machanaim (Rosh Pina) — Haifa — Tel Aviv, Haifa—Lydda—Elath and Tel Aviv—Beersheba—S'dom. A new De Havilland Consul has been bought in London, and will be available for private chartering; it will also be fitted out for training new pilots, as Arkia intends to employ its own full-time pilots, to be recruited from demobilised airforcemen. Another of Arkia's projects is to branch out into topographical air surveys. Once photographic equipment has been bought there is no end to the possibilities open to the company in a country intent upon development. Town and country planning, irrigation schemes and geological surveying, roadbuilding and archaeological research can all be speeded up by the use of air reconnaissance.

Plans for the opening of an airfield in Jerusalem are eagerly awaited by the new company. Once this has been established it will be possible to fly to Haifa in an hour, and the inclusive journey to the centre of Tel Aviv will take 40 minutes. The journey from Haifa to Beersheba will be a matter of two hours, and slightly more to Elath. Not that the time-saving will be so very great, but the journeys will be far more comfortable.

Touring Plan

At present the company's revenue is entirely in Israel pounds, but the management hopes to start earning foreign currency in the near future. Sale of tickets at foreign travel agencies will be one way, and in addition Arkia has recently become a partner in the newly founded "Tour-Negev" Company. Yael, Shahal (Sherut Halutzei Laaretz) and Arkia have joined in a venture, in which, for IL.32, a visitor many travel to Elath by plane, stay there for a day in the course of which there are conducted tours through the surroundings and a trip on a yacht in the gulf of Elath and make the return journey by luxury coach through the heart of the Negev, with a visit to the phosphate mines in the Big Crater area.

Arkia's flagship is a converted Commando C-46. The smart rexine-covered seats can be folded against the wall to change the plane into a transport aircraft with a capacity of four and a half tons of freight. The steward, Edward Somech, a former law student from Baghdad, believes in first class service for the passengers, and thoroughly enjoys his new profession.

In charge of ground operations at the main basis at Lydda is Tel Avivian Rousia Lurie, one of the pioneers of El Al. Trained at the R.A.M. and B.E.A. schools, he is extremely proud of the company's achievements, and small wonder...

Fish Provides 'Missing Link'

By JOHN WORRALL

WHEN a man persuades a Prime Minister to send an army plane 3,300 miles to collect one smelly and rather battered fish, there must be something very special either about the fish or about the man.

In this case there is something special about both. The fish is a well preserved specimen of the Coelacanth, which may prove to be the missing link between fish and amphibious reptiles. The man is Professor J.L.B. Smith, one of the world's most famous ichthyologists, of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, who has just produced an exhaustive survey of the fishes of Southern Africa after 20 years' unceasing labour — during which he risked his life many times in the cause of science.

Today, Professor Smith brought his Coelacanth to Cape Town to show it to the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, whose action is particularly praiseworthy, because his stern Calvinistic faith does not admit the theory of man's evolution from lower animals — a theory that this fish may support. Ironically, the fish which is of a slightly different species from Coelacanth found at East London Cape 14 years ago, has been named by Professor Smith after Dr. Malan — Malania Anjouanae. A sensation was caused throughout the scientific world when the East London fish was caught, for the species was thought to have been extinct for 60,000,000 years.

The Coelacanth caught off East London, South Africa, 14 years ago. It was five feet long.

Professor Smith did all the research on this specimen, which was badly damaged, with little gut left; but it was enough to considerably advance knowledge of the subject. The new specimen is perfect, except for superficial external damage.

In a note on the Coelacanth in his book, "The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa" published in South Africa in 1949, Professor Smith explains that scientists have deduced with reasonable certainty that all creatures that live, or have lived, on land, originated from the Crossopterygii. These fish-like creatures, which were among the earliest to develop, are known to have existed 400,000,000 years ago—at times apparently in great numbers. Of all the creatures, these primitive Choanichthyes change perhaps least with time: fossils have been discovered showing relatively slight modification of structure over incredibly long periods. In this class there developed the three orders—Dipnoi, Rhipidistia, and Coelacanthi.

The Dipnoi, or lung fishes have never been abundant, but have managed to survive great geological changes of the ages. Remnants of this ancient line still live in the fresh waters of Africa, Australia and South America. Having developed an organ rather like a lung, they can breathe air direct and are thus able to survive in the foulest waters. It was once supposed that primitive Dipnoi were the ancestors of land vertebrates, including man; but more recent evidence does not support this view. The Rhipidistia left the water to conquer land; and from them, amphibia, reptiles, mammals and birds have arisen. The original stock died out long ago.

Fossil Records

Very closely related to the Rhipidistia, the Coelacanth fishes remained in the water, but declined in numbers; and by 100,000,000 years ago not many remained. Fossil records indicate that by 70 to 60 million years ago the Coelacanthi had all but perished. Discovery of this fish has afforded scientists an opportunity beyond their dreams of examining the actual structures in a living creature obviously the same as those of so long ago. It has enabled minor misinterpretations to be corrected, has revealed the true nature of certain bones and cavities long a puzzle, and has thrown light on the nature and origin of features in the vertebrate skull.

The native who caught the fish, Ahmed Hussein, was too lazy to clean it; so he took it to market, where by accident he met a man who knew of the reward being offered for a specimen in good condition. This man took it 25 miles overland, to where he knew that there was a European skipper of a fishing vessel. Ten days earlier this man, Captain Hunt, had made arrangements with Professor Smith to send a cable if he ever discovered a Coelacanth.

Professor Smith, who is 57, with close-cropped grey hair and piercing blue eyes, was convinced, after the first discovery, that there were more Coelacanths in existence. The various colonial governments have helped him with the distribution of thousands of pamphlets describing the fish, and offering a reward of a hundred pounds for a specimen. These have been printed in English, French and Portuguese.

Rewards Issued

Professor Smith will spend the next year carrying out full investigations on the fish. "All I need now," he says, "is a female Coelecanth with its young. The embryo fish will provide a wealth of information on the subject." OFNS

Taxes and Morals

By TEDDY ARNOLD

Two years ago a businessman told me: "Book income is unimportant. The thing nowadays is to have invisible earnings — or else the income-tax people will strip you clean."

It is topical to note that up to now the great U.S. racketeers have hardly ever been brought to book because of the sources of their fabulous incomes — such as murder, robbery, blackmail etc. — but because they failed to pay enough income tax due on their popular activities.

In a country where we pride ourselves that we do things not only because we want to get rich quickly and stay out of jail, we might as well stop moaning about the decline of public morality and do some heart-searching. If we went so far in our unpopular activities as to leave make-believe behind and contemplate the facts, we might even be able to do something about it. It is right and proper, in a democracy, that the law-breaker should influence the law-maker; it is less desirable that the law-maker should increase the number of law-breakers.

'National Sport'

In the Bad Old Mandatory days, defrauding the Government was the great national sport, both laudable and profitable; tax enforcement was, and still is, not the calculation of taxes due because of money earned, but a battle of wits with both sides hitting unashamedly below the belt. If we want to wean the citizen from this unpatriotic habit, we must first wean the tax-collector from the detective-inspector complex.

But these are only symptoms; the trouble goes deeper. A tax law built on a fictitious minimum income cannot be enforced, and both sides know it. The most naive person in the lower income brackets can calculate that his real income minus taxes due will not leave him a subsistence remuneration, and he will accordingly adjust his declaration. If his income is known because he is a wage-earner, as most of us are, he will turn and twist and "manage" to cover part of his income from the eyes of the authorities: that's where bonuses, premiums, preference buying, gratifications, payments in kind of various form etc. etc. come from. The fact that few people can conform with the law and keep themselves alive makes offenders of most income-tax payers; and taking it for granted that the majority of people are offenders is the death-knell of public morals: you may as well be hanged for a sheep...

It follows inevitably that the citizen must be able to live within the law: any law that cannot be expected to be kept both in letter and in spirit is a bad law. Oldtimers will remember the Haganah axiom: if you draw your gun —shoot. Empty threats and a taxation law that can be wiggled out from under are not only immoral but unrealistic and bode ill for the future.

There is not really anything new in the new income tax law: whether you calculate deductions from the income or the tax does not touch the basic fact that children cannot be raised for either IL.75 or IL.125 a year. Even the P.M.'s generous IL.100 for every tenth child is little incentive.

Raising of the tax-free minimum to a realistic level is an unavoidable condition to make the law workable. It goes without saying that the arithmetical intricacies must be construed to avoid the recurring inconsistency that you keep more if you earn less. In some well paid professions many individuals work only three or four days a week for this very reason.

And now the old, old, question: where's the money going to come from? Part of the answer is that some of it isn't. Like everybody else, the administration will have to do some soul-searching and a lot of retrenching. The era of the phony boom is nearly over, and hard work and simple living are coming back into their own. Our tax policy must anticipate the swing.

Turkey's Jews —A Report

By EDWIN SAMUEL

THERE are many mixed Jewish and non-Jewish partnerships and companies in Turkey today; and when I expressed some surprise, while visiting the offices of such a company, a Jewish partner replied: "We are all Turks here." This may have been said as a precaution, since Zionism in Turkey is illegal, and I was trying to interest them in an Israel exhibition.

Another test of the fall of "separatism" once characteristic of the Jewish community in Turkey is the way in which Jews can rise in the army. In some countries, especially those with anti-Semitic traditions, Jews cannot hope to become commissioned officers. In Turkey there is no such barrier; and during my stay in Istanbul I met two young Turkish Jews who had both recently been officers in the Turkish forces, one of them on the General Staff of the Turkish Brigade Group in Korea.

Although Zionist activity in Turkey is prohibited, the relations between Turkey and Israel are very cordial. The Turks are a realistic people and admire strength and efficiency; hence their traditional admiration of modern Germany, which is shown by the flood of German goods in Turkey. Hence, also, their admiration for Israel, once Israel had beaten the Arabs.

The Turkish Jewish community is largely a trading one. There are some 32,000 Jews there, of whom 27,000 live in Istanbul, and 4,500 in Izmir (Smyrna), while the rest are scattered about in smaller groups in Ankara, and elsewhere.

Trading Community

In Istanbul there are many Jewish doctors and lawyers: there is one Jew in the City Council and another among the 400 members of the Turkish Parliament — almost the exact proportional representation. There are few, if any, Turkish-born Jews on the faculties of the Turkish universities; but from 1933 onwards a number of Jewish professors ousted from German universities found refuge in Turkey and were engaged to help strengthen Turkish intellectual life. Of these 40 professors some have since died, others retired, and a few have left Turkey; but ten still remain.

The Jewish communal organization in Turkey is not very impressive. Communal affairs are administered by a Lay Council and by a Rabbinical Council; but there has been no Chief Rabbi for 20 years, though elections to fill the post have now been held. There is a Jewish lycée with some 500 pupils, but it is seriously hampered by lack of funds, as are also the Jewish hospital, the home for the aged, the orphanage, and the poor-house. It does not seem to be a practice in Turkey for wealthy Jews to make bequests to Jewish institutions.

There are five or six synagogues in Istanbul, of which one is for the Ashkenazi community, another for the Italian community, and the rest for the indigenous Sefardim. Four small Jewish weeklies are published in Istanbul — one in French and three in Ladino — but they have small circulations and are constantly struggling to keep alive.

Some 24,000 Turkish Jews—or one-third of the community—have emigrated to Israel, mostly the poorer families. Of these emigrants, about 1,500 have been unable to establish themselves in Israel and have returned to Turkey.

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	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday Jan. 12	S.A.S	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	EL AL	Nicosia
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Tuesday Jan. 13	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
Wednesday Jan. 14	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, P. Sudan, Khartoum
Thursday Jan. 15	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	AIR CEYLON	London
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	AIR FRANCE	Paris
Friday Jan. 16	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
Saturday Jan. 17	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Jan. 13	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

ex. ARTZAN sailing from Haifa on Jan. 15 to Naples, Marseilles
ex. P. GRIMANI sailing from Haifa on Jan. 20 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

(The above is subject to alterations without notice.) Compiled by:

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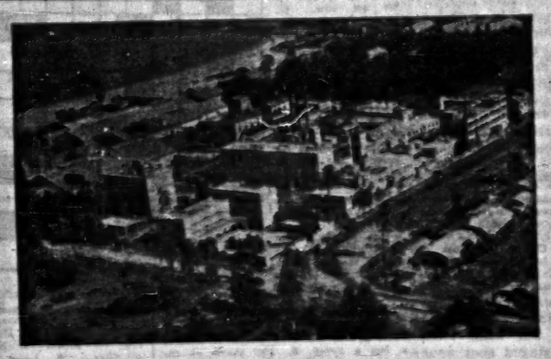

46 YEARS AGO

a small oil and soap factory was erected in the then desolate Haifa Bay. Its founders, however, foresaw the great industrial possibilities of Israel and called it "Atid" — "Future," in Hebrew.

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By JESSE ZEL LURIE

HOW did Korea look on Christmas? I have a pretty good idea and so do millions of other Americans who saw on television an hour-long documentary film on the "See It Now" programme, known in the trade journals as SIN.

A crew of seventeen reporters and cameramen, headed by Edward R. Murrow, founder and director of SIN, fanned out over Korea on Christmas day looking for the "little picture," which is photo-journalese for seeing the war through the eyes of the common soldier. Highest ranking officer photographed was a British colonel. Most of the shots were of homesick GIs suffering from the cold and the hills, ridges and mountains of Korea. Musical interludes were provided by a couple of American guitarists singing the Rotation Blues, a French platoon harmonizing on Madelon and a chorus of war orphans caroling "oh Come All Ye Faithfull" in Korean. The sports feature was a game of field hockey, Ethiopian version, played by Coptic soldiers.

Individual interviews with American soldiers consisted chiefly of Christmas messages home to mom, wife, sweetheart and new-born, as yet unseen, babies. Every soldier could tell in the same breath with his name and hometown how many days he had been in Korea and how many he had to go before he was rotated. As I listened to these men I thought of the psychological warfare officer in the last war whom I asked whether the men knew what they were fighting for. He said, "Of course. Don't mistake incoherence for ignorance."

Morale High

WHEN SIN interviewers asked the men what the Korean war was all about, they hesitated and stammered and wisecracked but one thing was sure: they gave no thought to the possibility of a commissar (or psychological warfare officer) berating them for dangerous thoughts. One said: "I've looked at this thing every which way. I've tried to find an answer, but this war just doesn't make sense." A French soldier said: "This is a good joke for the Russians. Beyond the Yalu is China. We will just have to stay here on these hills and fight, maybe forever." Only one American gave a positive answer: "This war keeps the Communists that much further away from home."

Though most see no sense in the war, morale is good. They have pride in their outfits and their buddies. Nobody wants to be a hero. They have respect for the man who gets a Silver Star for doing his job well, not for the chap who cops a medal for taking unnecessary risks. One of Murrow's men interviewed an 18 year old from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, now in a mortar battalion. His outfit would go right to the Yalu, the lad boasted. But what good would it do to get to the Yalu, he was asked. The boy thought for a long moment. "Well, it would be a change of scenery."

Difficult Assignment

MURROW did not get many of the shots he was after, which proves to this reporter that when you're in a hurry (and when your film must be cut and edited and shown half a world away in three days you must be in a hurry) the written or cabled word still has its advantages over film. Murrow wrote to the rest of his crew:

"The best picture we could get would be a single GI hacking away at a single foxhole in the lee of a Korea winter or a guy on an icy road trying to change a flat tire in zero temperatures. We're anxious to know how you change a spark plug when your hands are too numb to co-ordinate. Or a close-up of what frostbite looks like. Or a doughfoot explaining the science of how to keep your feet dry."

The picture opened with sound effects of a shovel scraping at frozen ground, but aside from this obviously staged shot none of the scenes Murrow suggested were found by his crew during their stay in Korea.

Photos of Israel

WHILE I'm on the subject of getting the pictures you're after (and as long as I have a little space remaining) I want to tell you about an unusual exhibit of Israel photos now being shown at the Greenwich Village Art Centre. The photos were taken by Marilyn Miller, and what is unique about them is that until she toured Israel about a year ago, Miss Miller had never handled a camera. She read the instruction manuals carefully, watched her backgrounds, exposures, focus and the other details that tourist snapshotters usually forget about. Once she had mastered the rudiments, she walked about the streets of Israel shooting whatever aroused her interest and a better set of casual photos of life in Israel would be hard to find.

The prints are technically superb, all of them done by a commercial photofinisher, of course. I have a hunch he's the same one I use.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

New Exhibits at Bezalel

BEZALEL'S "Exhibit of the Month" is a recently acquired Russian Ikon of the 18th. century, a Madonna called "Our Lady of Tenderness". The times are gone, when the student of orthodox ecclesiastic art could find abundant material in the monasteries of Jerusalem's Old City, but even according to their standards the new Bezalel acquisition is of a high quality. It has the quiet ascetic beauty of early Russian Art, keeping alive the glory that was Byzantium, which in the West had not survived the Trecento.

A well selected Travelling Exhibition, shown before it starts on its journey through Israel, is devoted to Leonardo da Vinci's 500th birthday. To speculate how the master, always fond of strange things, would have judged this contemporary Ikon, is rather tempting. Its beauty would most probably not have appealed to Leonardo, who led Italian Art away from the world of Giotto, but he would have found its craftsmanship of absorbing interest.

The technical side of painting, the technical side of practically everything, occupied a far larger percentage of Leonardo da Vinci's working life than pure artistic creation. Amongst the thousands of preserved Leonardo drawings, I believe, there are far more sketches for mechanical devices than designs for works of art. In his innermost heart, it seems, Leonardo considered himself far more important as an engineer than as an artist. In the same way Goethe, the last of the great encyclopaedists, was far more touchy about criticisms of his theory of colour than of his poetry. If one of the many princes who commissioned Leonardo's paintings had ordered one of his flying machines, armoured cars or cannon to be built, it would have been the happiest day in Leonardo da Vinci's long life. That such a creator of beauty spent so much time in idle designing of instruments of destruction, is additional proof of the busyness of Leonardo's genius.

Israel Prints

Among the Israel prints, acquired by the Bezalel Museum in 1952, are a fine colour woodcut "Fish" by Ping and a most accomplished colour etching "Fish" by Yehudith Oren. (Considering the importance ichtyological themes have assumed in modern art, the fact that the plural of "Fish" is most decidedly "Fish," and not "Fishes," should finally be acknowledged by the authors of catalogues in Israel.) Aschheim is represented by two of his excellent Nazareth lithos and Shlomo Witkin by his amusing "Entanglement." The abstract silk screen print by Bezalel Schatz is attractive in its glowing colour, while Shlomith Halperin's disorganized aquatint suffers from the juxtaposition with Abel Pann's classic etching "Refugees".

Th. F.M.

Colour T-V Experiments Successful in Russia

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter) — Russian electronics engineers have made successful experiments with colour television on screens "almost as big as cinema screens," Moscow Radio reported last night.

The Radio said Kiev was the third Soviet city to have a television transmitter. Moscow and Leningrad are the others. Television sets in use in Russia went up by 60 per cent this year, the radio added.

Parallels from U.S. History

Israel's current economic difficulties and the continued austerity in many strata of public and private life, have brought in their wake a veritable army of jeremiahs who in their daily contacts in home or cafe, on farm or in shop, persist in groans and complaints and dire predictions.

Perhaps the most valuable antidote to these chronic complainers is a knowledge of what other states have gone through in the early days of their existence. As one re-reads particularly American history in the days immediately following the end of the Revolutionary War, one finds that the 13 Colonies, emerging as an infant nation and pinned ignominiously together by the United States, went through a series of experiences many of which were amazingly similar to those which now confront Israel. Few parallels are ever exact, of course, but there is enough likeness to warrant serious attention whenever one is subjected to a special dose of the blues.

By CARL ALPERT

DURING the War of Independence the emigration of British officials and Loyalists deprived the 14 states of the best trained civil service personnel. Leadership fell to men of less training and experience. The strength of the new dominant party lay with the plain people, small farmers and labour. Their philosophy was thoroughly democratic.

The interruption of intercourse with Europe had forced Americans to attempt to supply their own needs. Paper mills multiplied, and iron, leather, glass and cloth manufactures increased. Considerable progress was made in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but the output was restricted by the lack of some materials, such as copper, and most of the needs were met by importation. Despite all efforts, the United States was to depend on overseas for most manufactured goods for many years.

Treaties were concluded with many nations, but America carried no weight. "We are the lowest and most obscure of the whole diplomatic tribe," Jefferson wrote from France. There were many trade treaties, but unfortunately the amount of trade with these countries was small, so that the treaties were for many years hardly more than formal statements of ideals.

For a long time after the war imports far exceeded exports, and hard money became scarce. The Second Continental Congress did its full part in demoralizing the currency, corrupting sound thinking and leading the people to demand paper money. When hard pressed for funds, it resorted to the issue of paper, which it used in paying for whatever it needed. The policy was adopted cautiously, and the quantity of notes authorized in the first few years was quite small. But the temptation to make new issues proved too great, and in proportion as the volume increased, public confidence in the ability of Congress to carry out its promises of payment declined.

The struggle over ratification of the constitution revolved around economic matters. On one side stood property, business, industry; on the other, small farmers and labour.

Armed Rebellions

At the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, Alexander Hamilton was suspected of being one of a group who would have welcomed an armed uprising as a means of teaching the country the necessity of establishing a sound government. There was danger of turmoil and bloodshed and of a military despotism in such a course. When the unpaid troops were at the very point of mutiny, Washington persuaded them instead to disband and trust to the future for justice.

In 1786 one of the minor political parties in Massachusetts which had been defeated at the polls, rose in insurrection. Under Daniel Shays they broke up court sessions, raided the Federal arsenal for arms, and besieged the city of Springfield. An army of state militia finally broke the back of the rebellion. In 1794 an excise tax on whisky led to open insurrection which has become known in American history as the "Whiskey Rebellion" in Pennsylvania. The malcontents gathered arms and blood began to flow. President Washington summoned 15,000 troops who marched to the scene of the disturbances, and the rebels fled.

Even in its most difficult days after the War of Independence Israel was never confronted with the kind of threat which constantly sapped the strength of the United States. For in truth there was not one state but thirteen after the War of the Revolution. The rights first granted to Congress were extremely limited, and each of the colonies reserved for itself control over money and currency, foreign trade and even diplomatic relations. An early attempt to send a national representative abroad led to thirteen requests for aides to accompany him, so as to safeguard all interests.

The East-West storm which today buffets Israel about on international seas is no less severe in proportion and perspective than the struggle between France and Britain at the close of the eighteenth century. Washington sought to maintain strict neutrality, but the turbulence of the times made such a course impossible. American entry into the War of 1812 was, more than anything else, an expression of the country's alliance with one side against the other in Europe's struggle.

Two final comparisons might well be made. The leaders of the American republic were not any more free from public criticism and abuse than are the present leaders of Israel. After eight years as president, George Washington left public office amid a storm of villification and insult from the opposition party such as few figures in a democracy have ever been compelled to endure.

The habit of glorifying the founders of a nation is a natural consequence of newly found chauvinism, but posterity has a way of adjusting the records. Even American historians treat their national heroes with less than reverence when circumstances warrant, though it remained for an outspoken European observer like H.G. Wells, in writing of the men who created America, including such figures as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Adams and Hamilton, to say: "True they were limited in knowledge and outlook; they were limited by the limitations of the time. They were, like all of us, men of mixed motives; good impulses arose in their minds, great ideas swept through them, and also they could be jealous, lazy, obstinate, greedy, vicious..."

Result of Faith

One last admonition in the field of economics should be in place. The economic integrity of the United States was assured by Alexander Hamilton's insistence that every financial obligation be honoured. There were many who lacked faith in the United States, and as the credit of both the Federal Government and the respective states continued to decline, sold out their bonds to speculators at a fraction of their face value. Faithful redemption of this paper enriched the speculators at the expense of many citizens who were honest and thrifty, but lacking in confidence in their nation. Those who had faith never had cause to regret it.

The Grape-Vine Twist

"THEY kidnapped me at 9 p.m. and brought me straight to a local dance school where an American Square Dancing lesson was in progress. As it wasn't quite clear from the beginning whether they wanted to have me as an observer or active participant, I retired to a relatively quiet corner posing as a wallflower and looking on the ceremonial and ornamental goings-on. I saw the ten couples or so of various age imitate, not without grace, American farmers and cowboys and their women-folk, dancing in 19th century style to the commands of a "caller" and to music that was both melodious and simple. The 19th century noises came, of course, from a record and occasionally the local dancing master had to translate the American slang into a more understandable Hebrew jargon.

He obviously knew all the tricks, all his keys, especially as he had just returned from an information trip to England where everyone is Square Dance crazy. He is an old master in the profession of dance instructor and now wants to introduce square dancing here, as he considers it especially suitable for our youngsters because they offer some Western variety to the rural dances fashioned in Israel.

He introduced me to a young lady and started — probably for my benefit — the so-called "Hinky-Dinky," one of the simpler square dances which the pupils seemed to have in their blood already. The energetic voice of the man from the record asked me to "honour my partner" and then to "honour my corner," commands which my partner easily made me understand. During the following bars I had to "circle left," then to perform a "promenade." The only consequences, according to ritual, were "Do-si-do your corners all" and "Hinky-Dinky Parlez-vous," with the final apotheosis coming as abruptly as a 19th century thunderstorm in darkest Arkansas: — "Round that Lady with a grape-vine twist" and "Promenade her up and down, promenade her round the town, hinky-dinky parlez vous."

After that last command the caller had no more to add and the music was silent. I didn't know exactly where I was ...the chequered cowboy shirt of the dancing master made me feel dizzy.

They brought me home in a taxi.

MANDO

Kramer Scoops Cinema Awards

NEW YORK. — Stanley Kramer's production "High Noon," released by United Artists, and its director Fred Zinnemann, captured two of the five awards voted last week by the New York Film Critics at the eighteenth annual meeting of the organization to decide the top motion-picture achievements during the year.

The Western drama, starring Gary Cooper and termed outstanding by most professional appraisers, was named the best picture of the year, while Mr. Zinnemann easily won the citation for his field. Sir Ralph Richardson's restrained portrayal of the mentally harried plane manufacturer who essays to build a supersonic aircraft in the British-made feature, "Breaking Through the Sound Barrier," was judged the year's best male acting performance. Shirley Booth, who repeated her stage characterization as the frowsy and pitiful heroine of the current "Come Back, Little Sheba" to make her film debut, was an overwhelming choice as best actress.

Honours in the best foreign-language category went to the French-made drama, "Forbidden Games" ("Jeux Interdits"), now at the Little Carnegie Theatre, which was directed by René Clement and which stars two amazingly capable youngsters, Brigitte Fossey and Georges Poujouly. This is only the second French feature to win the critics' award since the beginning of World War II, the other having been the tripartite feature, "Ways of Love," two parts of which were French-made.

(NYT)

Radio Review

Public Politics

LAST weekend one of our political parties announced a public meeting, the highlight of which was the appearance of a popular broadcaster reproducing some of his best-known radio programmes. A few weeks ago the Kol Yisrael Orchestra gave a public concert in Haifa in the series 'Musical Quiz' under the joint auspices of Kol Yisrael and the local branch of a political party. Going back to the last Knesset elections, two of the leading news announcers toured Jerusalem in a loudspeaker van advertising a particular party.

It may be a coincidence but it is a fact that all the above examples of co-operation were with the same party. There may have been other instances of broadcasters exploiting programmes in co-operation with other parties but I have not heard of them. A person who works at Kol Yisrael is as entitled to political faith as any other citizen, but he should be careful not to involve Kol Yisrael even indirectly. For that reason, it is unfortunate that a single party has managed to invest popular variety, the Kol Yisrael Orchestra and the voices of newsreaders with their aura of authority. These facilities should have been utilised by all parties or none. My own preference would be to see all broadcasts or reproductions of Kol Yisrael programmes by their personnel removed entirely from the political arena. Public performances of the orchestra, for example, could be sponsored in co-operation with the Ministry of Education or the local municipality or any other communal group representing either an all-party or a non-party set-up.

National Character

The country is already overdivided politically. The danger of inter-party friction on an acute scale must be combatted from various directions of which the radio is among the most important. Kol Yisrael is a national institution and must retain its national character for the good of the country. For this reason it (and its workers) has especial responsibilities and must make even greater efforts than might normally be demanded so as to remain a unifying force above party politics. Like Caesar's wife, Kol Yisrael should be above suspicion.

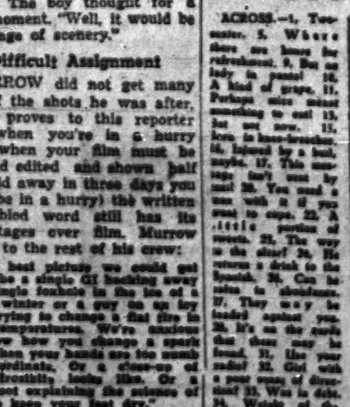
The World in 1953' proved a disappointing feature embodying a magnificent tour de force. It was a good idea to ask prominent people to choose the highlights of 1952 and to forecast the prospects for 1953. The disappointment stemmed from the fact that only two people participated in this 25 minute programme. Eight speakers each speaking for three minutes would have been far more effective than two speakers each for ten minutes. The compensation and the tour de force were provided in the impressive appearance of Dr. Azriel Carlebach. She showed that he is a master of popular broadcasting as he is of popular journalism. He gave a brilliant analysis of the frustration of the democratic uprisings in the East, stressing that, except in Israel, Oriental man remains a slave. Dr. Carlebach's contribution was eloquent and natural. He should be brought to the microphone more often.

•

Galei Zahal deserves a palm for the song of the week. It was broadcast last Saturday night and was called 'Inflation Blues.' Touche.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: 'Tom Sawyer' (today at 4.30); Rabbi Assaf resumes his Talmud lessons (Second Programme; Sunday at 5.45); Works of Schubert (new series, beginning Sunday, 6.45); 'Impressionism in Art' by Dr. Chaim Gamzu (series beginning Monday at 7.45); D. H. Lawrence's 'Wooden Horse' (Monday at 9); 'Aida' excerpts (Tuesday at 6). *AUDIO*

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Two-seater. 5. Where there are lions for refreshment. 9. Bus or lady. 10. Animal. 12. A kind of grape. 13. Perhaps entire manuscript is sent. 15. Just are now. 17. Love is knee-breeches. 18. Injured by a bull, maybe. 19. This message isn't sent by mail. 20. You need a man with a G if you want to cope. 22. A little portion of sweets. 23. The way to the altar? 24. He returns a drink to the Spanish. 26. Can be sure to abandons. 27. They may be loaded against you. 28. It's on the earth that there may be found. 31. Like your radio? 32. Girl with a poor penny is directionless? 33. Was in debt. 34. Weight of the packer only. 35. The Navy puts an end to a river.

DOWN. — 1. Enemy sort of fruit? 2. Kept in reserve by thrifty birds? 3. Made up. 4. An early show. 5. They're a bob a dozen. 6. The sound of exercise. 7. Radiator, possibly. 12. Chap who almost without withdrawal? 14. A sweet for Christmas. 16. Tremendously impressed. 19. To speak disparagingly is not to be big. 21. A flying visit. 21. Sounds like balm. 24. Conventional woman? 25. At last he gets on. 26. I get mixed up with a moth, the beast! 29. and 30 are New York's West End. 30. See 29.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1, Rake. 4, Scouts. 8, Re. 10, Anon. 13, Sentence. 14, Diverse. 15, Alight. 17, Aristotle. 21, Eve. 22, Pip. 23, Pup. 24, Pensioner. 27, Linden. 29, Tuition. 32, Dictator. 34, Step. 35, Toy. 36, Rarity. 37, Omar.

DOWN. — 1, Read. 2, Kiev. 3, Dine. 5, Cat-de. 6, Ilex. 7, Shasta. 9, Tee. 11, Mitre. 12, No-I-se. 15, Alps. 16, Glen. 18, I-vent. 19, Open. 20, Tea. 25, Pups. 26, Prizes. 28, Gliding. 29, Pe-Dan-t. 32, Tot. 33, A-R-A-S. 35, Ban. 31, Spur. 33, Car(aise).

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FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 6.30 a.m.), 7.59, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.30 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

630 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R)). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R)). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.50 Break for Music. 3.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.10 Close Down. 4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto in D Major (Beethoven); Symphony No. 4 (Beethoven). 7.00 Variety. 7.57 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R.). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "School for Scandals" (Barber); James Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Werner Janssen; Scheherazade (Ravel); L'Orchestre de la Societe du Concerts du Conservatoire, Conductor: Ernest Ansermet. Soloist: Suzanne Danco. Concerto for two Pianos (Poulenc). The R.C.A. Orchestra. Conductor: Dimitri Mitropoulos. Soloists: Arthur Whitemore & Jack Lowe; Rustic Wedding" (Goldmark). Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Howard Barlow. 10.30 Songs. 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.30 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Scherzo Triumphant" (Vivaldi).): 10.00 Morning Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 12.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Rosamund" (Walton); Symphony No. 5 (Bruckner). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Chamber Theatre. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Carnival Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera: "Opera Review 1952." 7.00 "Hamevdil." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers by S. Resis. 8.20 Bible Readings. 8.40 Short Story. 9.00 Newsreel. 9.20 "Melave Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 225, 126 & 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m., French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 4.00 Music (R). 5.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Psychiatric Music. 5.30 Requests. 6.30 Folk Dances (R). 6.45 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.5 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Shabat Songs. 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Melaveh Malka. 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programmes: 8-8.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): "Not in the Headlines." Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.51 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, News Talk, British Affairs.

Tomorrow: 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade, London Letter.

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WELFARE ISN'T FARE

By Gerda L. Cohen

THIRTY children, in the motley hand-me-down garments of most *ma'barot*, sat patiently at the kindergarten table, chanting unfamiliar Hebrew... "who will be a good boy and eat everything?" The nurse wished them, "B'teavon," and without a word they polished off the soup, potato and half an orange. A dozen trebles piped, "please, I want more bread" Each child had been given half a slice of bread, and as they could see all the other dishes were bare, one possibility remained: more bread. But there was no more, and soon the skinny little creatures danced out of their chairs to play round the school-hut. "They hang about till dark," said the nurse, "because there's nothing to eat at home. Maybe they'll get a lump of dry bread at night, to last till next dinner-time."

Eastern custom reserves the best and biggest portion for the family-head, a modest share for female dependents, and scraps for the humble younger generation. This, of course, if the family income provides more than bread and a handful of salad. My last article outlined the Ministry of Welfare's attempt to remedy the effect of ignorance and poverty by giving school-dinner in immigrant centres; it should be recalled that less than a third of our children benefit by the scheme — sometimes because parents refuse to pay IL.1 monthly, sometimes because the Ministry cannot afford to open and maintain a kitchen on its curtailed budget. All the more reason that meals actually served should be adequate. If children clamour for bread after lunch — as many teachers report — something must be wrong. Who allocated the "food-basket" for school-dinners? The Institute for Nutrition Guidance, part of the Ministry of Trade, has a team of qualified dieticians who superintend feeding in canteens, hospitals and institutions. But readers of my last article will remember that a somewhat hostile feeling exists between the workers concerned with nutrition in the Ministry of Education and the Institute, and the equally zealous workers of the Ministry of Social Welfare. These latter do not avail themselves of Institute advice, and their food-allowance per child is not considered sufficient by the Institute experts.

Sole Source

Here we touch a cardinal point: whereas the government intended school-dinner to be an additional source of calories, they have in fact become the sole source. Not forced to hand in coupons for school-meals, parents sell rations to augment their budget. No wonder that the Ministry menu alone is meagre compared with the diet of a middle-class child. The average *ma'bara* schoolboy, dependent on a welfare meal for protein, gets one egg a month, perhaps a little yellow cheese left over from UNICEF shipments, and tinned fish. No school-kitchen in Galilee, the Negev or the Corridor dare rely upon supplies from the settlement store: apart from bread, everything has to be transported — remote *ma'barot* simply do not know of lebenia, milk, white cheese, fresh fish, fruit and vegetables. The Ministry's four tenders ply across Israel; private cars have to be hired in the Jerusalem area and other districts to cope with transport needs, increasing the cost of the scheme. Including the Ministry of Education "teaching-kitchens" where pupils cook for their own school, there are more than 1,000 kitchens preparing school-luncheon, so the problem of supply is considerable. A so-called shortage of personnel would be alleviated by a less partisan approach on the part of all government departments concerned: although the Ministry of Welfare employs 16 field-workers to check execution of policy, the whole project is supervised by Ministry of Education officials, because meals are served "within the scholastic frame." The training of cooks could also be more efficient: the Ministry of Welfare sends staff to WIZO courses, and arranges its own seminars, instead of co-operating with the Institute for Nutrition Guidance, who specializes in the teaching of domestic economy and kitchen management. Indeed, the Institute's adult guidance service is so closely allied with the Ministry's child-feeding service that their mutual cold-shouldering is both absurd and harmful.

Even if the administrative jig-saw puzzles were made plainer, the dilemma remains — how to ensure fair shares for the least vociferous: toddlers who can't grab in the Carmel market, who don't get parcels or eat in restaurants. Unless the school-meal is balanced and satisfying, it means that the children go hungry, for poor mothers find it a good excuse not to cook. Unless the school-meal is free, its creation of privileged pupil and the unfortunate who must be turned away, undoes all the equalizing of Education for All. On the other hand, parents will not agree to surrender the ration-coupons which could promise a better school-meal, nor can the Ministry balance its budget without public payment. Ministry pundits claim that spoon-feeding of immigrants has got to stop, and the sooner the wiser: if they refuse to spend a nominal IL.1 monthly, their offspring will have no dinner. No one queries the right of those same undernourished children to receive as many years of schooling as wealthy children, or to be ill in as hygienic a ward, or for that matter to have the benefit of the road, the policeman, the fireman, whether his father can pay for them or not. Should the child whose father is unemployed, sick, or dead, therefore suffer hunger? No, you will say, but.... any widening of State aid entails heavier taxation. This year, 20 per cent fewer children will have a chance of eating school-dinner; a thorough examination of the scheme's financial basis and social value would put an end to its lame muddling-through.

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

.... Exits and Entrances

WHEN Orna Porath arrived in Israel six years ago, accompanied by her husband whom she met in Europe while he was with the Brigade, she could scarcely have dreamed that she might so soon become one of the most brilliant young actresses of Israel's youngest theatre. Her Hebrew was at best a halting affair ad conditions in the country were hard. She began by washing the floors of the offices of the Histadrut Executive, advanced to the post of typist, started studying Hebrew —and gradually reached her aim. She was accepted by the Chamber Theatre and from the moment she appeared on the stage—in spite of her foreign accent—she seemed destined to play a role in its development.

Orna is a slender, graceful girl, in her twenties, who talks with enthusiasm about art, but above all about G. B. Shaw's "St. Joan" and the conception of Joan whom it has been her task to interpret to Israel audiences. To her this role had always seemed the climax of her career. She has something of the boyish naivety of Shaw's heroine, her longing for action, her dynamic energy, and she succeeds in making you believe that she will work her way to further dramatic successes.

Orna Porath, in her favourite, reclining position on the floor, admits quite frankly that this is only the first stage in her career, and that hard work and incessant study is what she plans for the future. Many a night has gone into the preparation of her Joan, she has listened attentively to the opinions of others, though she has had her own interpretation of this character from the beginning.

New Trend

Orna symbolizes a new tendency in the development of the Israel theatre, and is the representative of a vanguard movement that is carrying on the valiant efforts of the Chamber Theatre to open the stage to young Israel authors and actors and to perform plays of intrinsic interest irrespective of the language of origin.

The Chamber Theatre with its gifted though sometimes erratic young producer, Milo, has tried to maintain a high level in spite of occasional lapses which are inevitable with a theatrical group which lacks substantial official support. Its public consists largely of *sabras*, and the close contact between the audience and the actors is reminiscent of the Elizabethan stage.

Orna Porath is aware of the mission of the theatre and keenly appreciative of the critical powers of Israel theatre goers. As a born actress she knows that there is a more than superficial connection between actor and spectator and that it is rarely the audience that fails.

ORNA PORATH.
Photo by Mirlin

She has gone a long way since she appeared in "I Remember Mama," "The Shadow." Even her clean and well adapted acting in "Lady Precious Stream" gave no hint of the consummate art with which she acted her Joan. Orna also possesses a technique of speech which is remarkable in Israel where training for the stage is a recent innovation. Her whisper is audible in the last rows of the theatre and her weeping shows her familiarity with the stage.

There is little exaggeration in Orna's appearance. She looks simple and unaffected, and this moderation and self-control does not detract from her vitality and exuberance. She dominates the stage and keeps her audience in suspense, moving it to sympathy and transporting it into a world of the imagination.

LISA LOEWENBERG

WORLD PEN FRIENDS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The purpose of "Around The World Friends" is to promote friendship and understanding among young people of every country regardless of race, colour or creed.

If any boy or girl in Israel wishes to correspond with an American child all he needs do is to send his name, address, sex, age (8-16 only) direct to Around the World Friends, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, U.S.A.

Yours etc.,
(Mrs.) *JoBesse M. Waldeck*
Director

Elizabeth 'Woman of the Year'

NEW YORK.—QUEEN Elizabeth II of England is "Time's" "Woman of the Year for 1952," the newsmagazine's editors have announced.

Elizabeth is the first mother to be named in "Time's" annual choice for newsworthiness. She is the third woman to be chosen. Previously selected were the present Duchess of Windsor (1936), "the woman I love," for whom Elizabeth's Uncle David left England's throne; and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, selected jointly with the Generalissimo (1937) for their leadership of an invaded China.

Chemicals Improve Food Supply

ST. LOUIS.—HOW cheap, mass produced chemicals could almost double the world's effective food supply was explained here by a United States researcher at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Nestor W. Flodin, a Du Pont de Nemours chemist, told the gathering of scientists that additives, made of present day wastes of the petroleum industry of furfural, obtained from corn cobs, rice or oat hulls, would provide the maximum of body-building elements out of foods now not fully utilized.

The chemist stressed that a deficit of food protein today afflicts whole populations, particularly in Asia, Africa, the West Indies, Central America, as well as groups in Latin America and in Europe. These deficiencies could be off-set by enriching the regular food with protein-producing chemicals, he said.

The "New York Herald Tribune" terms this report an exciting piece of news. In an editorial headlined "Improving the World's Food," the newspaper analyses the possible effects of Dr. Flodin's discovery and writes:

"This carries the greatest meaning for all who rely on such staples as wheat, rice, corn, beans and potatoes. Nutrition is incomplete, because this diet lacks the necessary balance of amino acids which are found in the animal proteins — such as meat, milk, fish, cheese and eggs.

"But the scientists have discovered that these missing parts can be produced by scientists. They can be manufactured without limit from petroleum, coal-tar and waste plant matter. All those foods which are short of essential proteins, but on which so much of the world depends for existence, can therefore be enriched."

Women's Access to Education

By Jacques Guerif

THE proclamation that "everyone has the right to education" qualified by the words "without distinction of sex..." made by the United Nations General Assembly when it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, marked a world-wide condemnation of prejudices that have existed throughout history against giving women equal educational opportunities with men.

Until recent times, all countries applied quite different systems of education for men and for women. It required all of Plato's audacity for him to give women in his *Republic* an identical role with men, and to institute the idea of co-education.

Within Bounds

Manuscripts and chronicles of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, it is true, speak of the considerable role played by capable, courageous and enlightened women in political life and in art and literature, but these remarkable women did not stop most men expressing the view, as did Molière's Chrysale, that "It is not right, and for many reasons, that a women should study and know so many things."

Even philosophers and educators took a long time to abandon the accepted ideas of their times. Francois Fenelon, author of a treatise on the education of girls, a work considered very advanced in his day, declared: "Keep young women within bounds. Teach them that their sex should regard science with a modesty almost as delicate as that which inspires a horror of vice." And even Jean-Jacques Rousseau declared that "the virtue of women is conditioned by their ignorance and docility."

It was not until the French Revolution that a radical change of attitude was observed. At that time Condorcet wrote: "Women are, like men, reasonable beings, capable of making an intelligent contribution to the betterment of society.

"Far from hindering them in their role as wife and mother, a good intellectual training will make them more able in this respect — more capable of maintaining in their husbands, and fostering among their children, a love of truth and devotion to the public weal." These views, at that time purely abstract and doctrinal, were a forecast of future evolution.

Feminist Activities

A century later, with the progress of democratic ideas and also as a consequence of great economic changes, this evolution began to take shape. Feminist activities were organized. Between 1875 and 1880, the fight to extend educational opportunities to women started to show results in the United States, England, Germany and France, with the setting up of schools which were soon to receive official approval.

Primary and secondary education was opened to women in countries with more liberal ideas (but with modifications and limitations of curricula which often kept their education quite different from that given to boys). It was not long, however, before women, who had until now been refused admission to universities, won their right to higher education.

The two world wars and their concomitant loss of human life, plus the economic and social upheavals that have come about since the beginning of the 20th century have helped to accentuate this evolution. Women showed themselves to be perfectly capable of replacing men in many types of industrial work.

New conditions of life led to greater numbers of women than ever seeking paid jobs, either in factories or in shops, or in the liberal and administrative professions. Long and complete studies and professional training became indispensable to them in their new positions.

This is the state of affairs in the more progressive countries. But how about the less developed ones, which are now striving to make up for lost time? There it is generally realized that, without the support of women, there can be no victory in the fight which these various countries are conducting against poverty and ignorance.

But here the problem is a double one, for the education of young women must go hand-in-hand with the task of giving adults an elementary knowledge of hygiene, child-care, domestic economy, rural and industrial work.

New Situations

Events which have changed the face of the world have also brought women face-to-face with situations which are entirely new to them and to which they must now adapt themselves. This adaptation, in other words, has become a matter of practical necessity which has left questions of principles behind it.

It is not enough to recognize the need for women's right to education; it is also necessary to decide what measures must be taken to ensure their access to it. The difficulties of a pedagogical order which today prevent compulsory schooling from becoming universal — insufficient schools and shortage of teachers — are often serious, but are not factors which seem to affect girls any more than they do boys, except where the shortage of girls' schools is more pronounced than those for boys in places where the separation of the sexes is rigorously applied, even in elementary schooling.

The basic reasons for the inequality of the sexes in the matter of schooling, and the early termination of study by girls, are due partly to the financial position of parents, and partly to the customs of countries and to popular opinion which may be more or less favourable to the emancipation of women and their participation in certain fields of activity which have for long been regarded as the exclusive province of men. The reasons, then, are economic and social — two factors which work together and which cannot easily be dissociated.

Material Considerations

Obviously, going to a professional or other training college often entails heavy expense for the maintenance of the student, perhaps in a city a long way from his parents' home. When the parents have not enough money to enable all their children to do this, the girls find themselves at a disadvantage with the boys, who usually get priority.

Again, women often abandon their careers after marriage, and therefore people usually think it is not worthwhile to give them professional training.

An important indication of the willingness of governments to give practical effect to the principle of equal educational opportunities for women as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration was given by the recent International Conference on Public Education, held in Geneva. Here 102 educators representing 51 countries chose this subject as their main discussion theme. Emphasizing that the solutions envisaged must be adapted to local conditions in each country, they suggested some steps that could be taken to overcome existing prejudices and obstacles.

They declared that, in the drawing up of plans for making education free and obligatory, the provision of facilities for girls must be treated with exactly the same priority as those for boys. The same needs must be kept in mind when it is intended to build or open new schools and to employ more teachers. Even taking into account the special course which prepares girls for their role in the family and in the community, length of compulsory education should be the same for both sexes.

In spite of the problems that rise in connection with the free access of women to all levels of instruction, as well as giving them full civic and social responsibilities, there is no basic difference between the aims of education for women and of education for men. Each must become capable of thinking for himself or herself, of understanding the modern world as well as his or her own heritage of culture, and of taking part actively in the life of his or her country while remembering the role it must play in the family of nations.

UNESCO

Ex-King Farouk and his wife Narriman, now resident in Italy, arrive for performance of Verdi's Opera "Simone Boccanegra" in Rome. Express Photo

PARIS COMES TO LONDON

By Alison Settle

LONDON. — THE eve of Coronation Year sees an upsurge of activity in London's business world of fashion and women's requirements. Business premises are being shifted westward towards Grosvenor Square and Park Lane: decorators are devising delicate colour schemes in pale greys, pinks and blues. New and elaborate beauty-treatment premises are opening. Embroiderers and fur workers are being actively advertised for: skilled millinery hands of the first rank are no longer to be found because the milliners' workrooms are already overflowing with business.

In the fashion field, the "wholesale couture" collections designed and made in London to be sold by two of England's leading dress-manufacturing firms, by the Paris designers Christian Dior and Pierre Balmain, are symptomatic of this liveliness. Pierre Balmain's London-created collection, shown by Rembrandt in their wholesale showrooms, was small, beginning with featherweight Yorkshire worsteds and flannels, continuing first with white summer-time dresses and jackets, and ending with a series of brilliant cocktail and garden-party clothes in British silks. They are to be sold in leading stores at prices set modestly at between fifteen and twenty-five guineas.

Accessory details include the wearing of small organza neckerchiefs in white, knotted at the throat into rabbit-ear ends or twisted into beads at the throatline; also double-headed, jewelled pins thrust into the fabric at left shoulder and hipline.

Face-cloth coats for town wear are closely fitted, unbelted, very slim, with deep vents at centre-back of skirts for easy movement, and slim sleeves seamed on the outer-arm; they have wide, smooth revers and may be in navy, black or a rose-red shade. *(OPNS)*

gardening notes

ROSES are now cultivated in all parts of the country. Even in the days of the Mishnah a rose garden (ginat veradim) is mentioned in Jerusalem. Garden roses are divided according to size and form. There are bushes (vered sichi), climbers (vered metapes), and standards (vered al gera). Standard roses are those which have been trained to a small tree form, with a single tree-like stem, approximately one metre high. All growth is concentrated in the small terminal crown bearing the foliage and flowers of the plant.

Most of our modern garden roses are "hybrids" i.e. the result of artificial crossing. This process consists of transferring viable pollen from the flower of the plant used as the father to the pistil i.e. the female organ of reproduction of the flower used as the mother. They are grouped in a few distinct classes, such as the large flowered "teas," "hybrid teas," "hybrid perpetuals," "perpetianas" and the small blossomed "polyanthas."

The first four groups of roses with large flowers include most of the roses which are now grown as garden flowers and for cuttings. They are called perpetuals or remontant. They yield a second crop or more, after a rest between the blooming periods. In Israel they are mostly budded on a special stock called *rosa indica major* and are in bloom in some parts of the country during the winter, so that we are able to send fresh roses to Europe.

Hybrid Perpetuals or remontant roses are a mixed race between the hybrid China rose (Rosa chinensis) and the old damask rose (Rosa damascena). They flower twice a year. They are among our old fashioned garden flowers and can still be found in old Jerusalem gardens. Roses of this class are mostly tall and vigorous and sometimes fragrant and are well represented by "Frau Karl Druschki" (white, scentless).

Pernetiana Roses are the result of a cross between the Austrian Briar (Rose lutea) and a variety of the hybrid perpetuals. The cross was made by J. Pernet-Ducher, a famous French rose grower in his search for a perfect yellow rose in memory of his two sons who fell during the First World War. He gave us the "Souvenir of Claudius Pernet" and "Souvenir of George Pernet" both leading yellow roses. Pernetianas are vigorous, have prickly stems and deep green leaves. They shade from yellow to orange and apricot.

Tea Roses (Rosa odorata) named for their dainty tea scent are relatively weak in growth. The best known variety is the "Marechal Niel" a yellow blossomed fragrant climber which originated in 1864. It is still worthy of a place in the garden of a connoisseur.

Best Roses

Hybrid Teas were originated in 1832 by crossing a tea rose with varieties of a more hardy perpetual. They are similar in growth and flowers to the hybrid perpetuals with the exception of longer flower buds. The hybrid teas have almost completely replaced tea roses. Most of our best roses can be found among this group, "Etoile de Holland" (white), "Ophelia" (salmon flesh shaded with rose), "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" (white) etc. During the past 50 years gardeners have grown some 5,000 varieties of this group. However, in most catalogues only some 200 are mentioned.

BEN GINAT

Let Father Cook for a Change

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

MY idea of a good time would be to sit back and let my husband prepare a dinner. The very idea has never got beyond the planning stage in my family (my plans, naturally) and the only progress so far made is to get friend husband interested in taking over when it comes to outdoor cooking. Often, in this beautiful weather, we pack up a few ingredients and go over to the nearest field and prepare our lunch outdoors: it saves dishes and time at home and is both fun and an outing for the family. On such occasions it is I who read the magazine while the youngsters and their father argue over the time to turn the fish.

Here, then, gentlemen, are a few recipes for young outdoor meals. Appetites get so ferocious with the cooking aromas cut in the fresh air that you needn't worry about cooking failures: the raw and the burnt will be gobbled up with delight at a picnic or barbecue dinner.

For simple preparation of fish, I suggest pan-fried scrod (known locally—for some strange reason—as "shellfish"). Clean the fish, salt and pepper generously and sprinkle with garlic if you like. Fry in hot fat with green onions added just at the end. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve hot with potatoes baked in the fire.

Fish can also be baked in coals. Clean the fish and scale. Season. Wrap in brown paper. Cover the paper with thick mud. Place in hot coals. When the mud is baked through and hard, the fish is almost done. Let cook a little longer. Remove from fire. Break the mud coating which will come off readily on the paper. Your fish is now succulent and tasty, with none of the juices lost in cooking.

For husbands who like to do a fancy dish, either at home or outdoors, here's a recipe for sole (you can also use cod fillet) that is simply terrific.

Sole in Dill Bechamel Sauce

1 medium onion, 1 carrot, 1 stalk celery, 1 bunch parsley, 3 whole peppercorns, ½ bayleaf, salt, 1 tspn. margarine, 1 kilo sole (preferably filleted).

Cut onion, carrot and celery in pieces and place in pot with other seasonings and margarine. Add enough water to cover the fish when it is put in later. Boil water with vegetables for 10 minutes. Then add fish, reducing heat to simmer. Simmer for 20 minutes. Remove from fire but allow fish to remain in pot near the heat for 10 minutes more to steep. While the fish is simmering prepare this sauce.

1½ tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour, 3 tbsps. lebenia (thick), ½ cup fish stock from pot, 1 tbsp. chopped fresh dill, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, ½ tsp. lemon juice. Pinch of salt.

Melt fat in double boiler (or in ordinary pot on a very small flame); add flour and stir. Let it bubble a moment. Blend in the lebenia. Into this mixture gradually pour the hot fish stock, stirring constantly to keep it smooth. More stock may be added if necessary. Add dill, parsley, lemon juice and salt. Pour over fish.

It is interesting how cookery books for men (yes, it's quite a cult in some countries where miners, homesteaders, lumberjacks, trappers, still hold sway!) run heavy on meat recipes, and dishes made of beans. Such robust dishes, however, are not quite suited to possibilities here. Still, even the odd vegetable recipe given is so mannish as to bear study here. Take this one, for instance:

Young onions (use green onions), Margarine, Sherry wine.

Slice onions and fry in margarine until nicely browned. Then add sherry (about half as much in volume as the browned onions) and simmer gently until onions are quite tender. Then the recipe tells you to serve it with steak! We will compromise, of course, and top it on our ration of mashed potatoes.

Now take this way, a male way, of preparing red cabbage: I know of no finer recipe to treat this vegetable.

1 medium red cabbage, vinegar (preferably wine vinegar), 1 tbsp. margarine, salt pepper, nutmeg, 1 tbsp. sugar. Finely chopped onion, 2 cups hot water. A few cloves, ½ cup red wine (try Alicante).

Slice cabbage and soak in cold water and vinegar for 20 minutes. Heat the fat in a saucepan and add the cabbage. Season and add onion. Cover tightly and stir occasionally—for 20 minutes or until it begins to appear a little dry. Add the hot water, cloves and 1 tbsp. vinegar. Cover and let cook slowly until tender. Drain and serve hot, with the wine.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SHIFTING THE WEIGHT

	S. 9 4 3 H. K 7 6 5 D. 6 5 2 C. A 9 7	
S. 6 5 H. 10 9 4 D. A Q 10 3 C. K Q 10 8	N W E S	S. 8 7 4 H. Q 10 3 D. 10 9 8 4 C. 10 5 3 2
	S. A K Q 10 2 H. A 9 2 D. K 7 C. 6 4	

West dealer, both sides vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1D	—	—	2S
—	3S	—	4S
—	—	—	

West played the king of clubs, and South took a disappointed look at dummy. Having to play West for the possession of the diamond ace in view of his opening bid, he would have to discard all hope of establishing his king a winner. Two losers in diamonds, one in clubs and one in hearts summed up to four losers altogether. Dummy's long heart seemed to offer the only prospect — but on gaining the lead with a heart East would immediately spike him with a diamond, and it was reasonable to expect West to unblock his hearts, if necessary.

Declarer, however, managed to find a neat solution to his worries: — he would shift the weight. West was allowed to make the king of clubs and naturally enough continued the suit; South passed the second club too, and West rather puzzled played a third round. Now South dumped a heart on the "master" ace of clubs and drew two rounds of trumps; he next made the ace and the king of hearts and ruffed the third round in his hand. Hearts divided, and he was then at leisure to reenter dummy via the last trump to discard a diamond on the thirteenth heart.

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SPOTLIGHT ON PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT: A SURVEY. Edited by Lord Campion. Allen and Unwin. London. 396 pp. 22/6.

This most interesting review of the working of the modern British Parliament was undertaken at the request of the University of London by a number of politicians, lawyers and civil servants. The essays which have resulted from the group's deliberations are without exception informed and illuminating and show a remarkable agreement not only on the achievements of the contemporary system but also on the dangers which face it.

Parliament and the Executive today are strong and effective but there is no doubt that this strength, together with the increasing weight and complexity of business with which the Government has to deal, has led to a growth of party discipline on the one hand and of delegated legislation on the other which could easily pave the way for an authoritarian regime in the hands of an unscrupulous leader or party. The authors suggest various remedies—more Members of Parliament independent of either of the two great parties, greater powers for a reformed House of Lords in curbing the activities of the lower house; closer parliamentary supervision of the executive through the appointment of advisory councils of experts in each main field of governmental activity — but the first two proposals are matters for the electorate which has already to all intents and purposes decided against them and the third seems likely to raise more problems than it would settle.

For these reasons this is a useful and important book, but not the definitive one which is badly needed on this urgent problem.

ANDREW BOYD

THE PASSING OF PARLIAMENT. By G. W. Keeton. Benn. London. 238 pp. 21 s.

This book by the Dean of the Faculty of Laws of University College, London, is a scholar's warning against grave dangers to liberty inherent in the constitutional and administrative developments in Britain. More and more power is being concentrated in the hands of civil servants, and departments are spreading their control over the lives of the citizens through delegated legislation and administrative courts. Thus the traditionally accepted separation of powers becomes a mere fiction.

Parliament tends to become a merely formal institution, little concerned with the immediate interests of the people who depend increasingly on administrative legislation and the almighty civil service. The independence and supremacy of Parliament, won after hard battles in the history of England, are disappearing; the usurper is not, of course, a 17th century monarch, but a governmental executive, acting through its administrative machine.

The danger inherent in this development is that of any totalitarian regime, since by a simple majority vote anybody could be put at the head of the administration which would serve its new master as smoothly as it served a democratic country.

The author's conclusion is important enough to justify serious consideration of the problem in countries with a similar parliamentary system:

"Behind the high sounding generalities of present-day politics, the issue is really a very simple one. It is whether we should accustom ourselves to the ant-like existence of the fully-integrated, and planned State, or whether we believe that individual initiative and increased opportunity are more likely to produce more tolerable conditions of life for the bulk of our citizens. In the long run, it is impossible to preserve freedom of the mind when the power to choose has been removed from the citizen in more and more areas of his daily life. In the end, there will have been produced something approximating to the planned stagnation of the Chinese Empire. That would be odd fate—for a people who built the Common Law and who were responsible for Magna Carta, habeas corpus, and dominion status. Yet the threat is real, and the hour late."

M. ROSHWALD

THE PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE. By D.W.S. Lidderdale. Hansard Society. London. 296 pp. 18s.

The latest government crisis of the Fourth French Republic has been attributed, in part at least, to the rigidity of the French constitution and the weakness of its Parliamentary system. For some time indeed a debate on constitutional reform has been conducted in France, with André Siegfried and other experts leading the campaign, but so far without practical results.

Quite apart from present-day developments, the fact remains that the French Parliament has probably served as model to more other countries (including, for instance, Egypt) than any other system, not excluding the venerable House of Commons. For this reason alone, Mr. Lidderdale's work is an indispensable textbook not only for students of political science, but for anyone interested in the function of Parliament.

The work begins with a concise summary of the historical background, from the States General to the National Assembly of 1789 and its successors under the changing régimes and the reconstruction after the second world war. We are then introduced to the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic, and the consultative bodies of the Economic Council and the Assembly of the French Union, the latter being mainly concerned with overseas departments.

Legislation, the relation to the Executive, the organization and proceedings of the Assembly form the main subjects of the following chapters. The sovereignty of Parliament and its complete independence of the government — contrary to the British practice, the functions of the Higher Council of the Magistracy in the administration of the law, the electoral system and the Budget and its control are fully discussed. Characteristic features emerge, such as the opposition to delegated legislation, and — of special interest to Israel readers — the Permanent Committees which play a decisive part in legislation, financial control, and supervision of Government policy in general. It is perhaps noteworthy that the right of citizens to present petitions to the Assembly has been recognized since the days of the Revolution.

In the mass of literature on similar institutions, Mr. Lidderdale's work stands out as a model of a comprehensive and carefully documented survey of a complex and sometimes highly technical subject. Special praise is due to the lucidity of style, a by-product perhaps of the author's thorough study of French sources.

E.M.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem has seven gates
And one of them is gold.
There silently an angel waits
Till all the years are told.
Two thousand years have passed away,
And still he stands his guard,
Sleepless until the Judgment Day,
Jerusalem restored.

Y.D. KAMZAN

From the Hebrew by Robert Friend

MEMORIES OF YOUTH

SEINAME EIN VOZUGSSCHUELLER 185 pp. DER SOMMER, DEN MAN ZURUECKWUENSCHT. 276 pp.—Both by Max Brod. Manesse Verlag, Zuerich.

These are two charming snatches of autobiography, the first perhaps a ... and diffuse, but for anyone who takes an interest in adolescence, pleasant reading that provoke both chuckle and sigh. Some of the scenes in class are delightful, and one who also spent many years of her youth in the pre-war atmosphere of Austrian school life can testify to the faithfulness of background and types. The teacher of "religion" as well as the history teacher are perfect portraits of men I knew, although I have never been in Prague!

This is the lighter and far shorter of the two books though it comprises the longer period in the life of the author —the eight years in "Gymnasium."

The summer book is almost a full-fledged novel, taking place during the holidays in a German resort on the Baltic, with some reminiscent flashbacks. The author is here slightly camouflaged. He is 15, and with his younger brother whom he adores, suffers terribly from his mother's pathological tyranny, even though it is mainly exercised against an endless succession of servant girls. But often enough the members of the family suffer too, not excluding her loved delicate eldest son, for whose health she blithely and unconcernedly sacrifices her husband's strength and her own.

The strange repressed ménage of the author's home is effectively contrasted with the house of the Speyers, where the children rule in benevolent absolutism, a most delightful description of a Jewish household blessed with that gift which is so rare amongst us — lightheartedness.

The summer in Misdroy is full of people and music rather than of nature, the main theme being the relationship between the brothers. Without expressing it in so many words, Max Brod evidently wrote the story of that summer as a monument to his dear and martyred brother. It is a fine and moving memorial.

PAULA ARNOLD

PRESS GUIDE

For the use of foreign publicity agents, the Tel Aviv firm of Gershon Ben Advertising has issued the 11th edition of its Press Guide. It lists the daily newspapers and other periodical publications with the necessary particulars, though without circulation figures.

The total number of these publications is 80, five of which are published in Jerusalem, two in Haifa, and all others in Tel Aviv. They include 39 in foreign languages.

Illustrations to Frishman's "Wanderings in the Desert" by AVIGDOR ARIKHA

From the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House.

PARIS AT THE PLAY

By NORA BELOFF

In discussions on world theatre, it is often claimed that the acting is best in London, production best in New York and the plays themselves best and most original in Paris. But something has changed this winter in Paris. It would be difficult to believe the French have run out of ideas, but they have developed a sudden interest in plays and ideas from outside France.

Most critics agree that the best play now running in Paris is the Austrian: "Sur La Terre Comme Au Ciel" by Franz Hochwalder. This treats the rather exotic subject of a 17th century Jesuit colony in Paraguay, where the natives are offered security, bread and freedom from the slavery prevalent in neighbouring territories. For reasons of self-interest, the lay colonists oppose the enterprise and finally prevail on the Pope to forbid it and call the Jesuits back. The climax comes in the dramatic hesitation in which the Jesuit father, magnificently played by one of France's leading actors, Victor Francen, is torn between his loyalty to the people who have trusted him and his obedience to his hierarchic superiors. In the end discipline triumphs and the mutinous members of the order are led off to execution.

Topical Conflict

The story has a grimly topical fascination because no one who sees the play fails to be reminded of the analogous clash of loyalties which must confront Communists when Party orders from the higher echelons compel them to disregard and flout normally accepted human values.

Another dramatic triumph has come from Spain with a French adaptation of "Dona Rosita" by the poet Frederico Garcia Lorca. This play was put on experimentally by a threatre club and was so well received that it was finally taken to a full-size theatre and is now playing daily.

For lighter entertainment there is an import from Italy: "Madame Filoume" by Edouardo de Filipo. This is about the mistress of a rich man who gets him to marry her as an act of repentance at what he thinks is her death bed, and then pops up in excellent health and lives to make him happier as a wife than she had as a mistress. It is a story with the unusual combination of a stern moral and a happy ending.

France's most glamorous film star, Danielle Delorme, is now interpreting the very un-French part of Nora in Ibsen's "The Doll's House," while the state-subsidized National People's Theatre is running two plays, both of them foreign: "Murder in the Cathedral" by T. S. Eliot and the German classic, "Prince of Hamburg," by Heinrich von Kleist.

Even the French writers themselves seem to be seeking their inspiration from abroad. The French poet Supervielle has written a bubbling fantasy on the theme of Robinson Crusoe, though introducing a love story as any French poet would. And Andre Roussin, probably the greatest living writer of farce, has found his latest subject in a novel by an American, the late John Erskine, "The Private Life of Helen of Troy." The play leaves aside the familiar heroics of the siege of Troy and instead studies what domestic life must have been like in the home of Menelaus once he had recaptured his wife.

Exemplary Setting

Roussin takes the occasion to introduce some penetrating comments on male and female conduct in trying circumstances which are by no means exclusively relevant to classical mythology. The gaiety and charm of this new play are vastly increased by the beauty and humour of its setting: another masterpiece by M. Wakhevitch who is certainly the best living stage designer in France and, many people would say, the best in the world.

Besides looking abroad for ideas, Paris today is also looking backwards towards her own last generation. Edouard Bourdet's light comedy "Hyménée" is honoured by the performance of Paris's most popular theatrical couple, Yvonne Arnaud and Pierre Fresnay.

More important and more interesting is the Jean Giradoux revival of "Siegfried," a fantasy on the Franco-German problem which was first performed in 1927 and is painfully relevant to current affairs.

The great Catholic writer Bernanos died while still working on what he had planned to be the scenario for a film and which has now been transformed into a very powerful play for the stage. It is based on an historical event, the collective execution of members of a Carmelite convent during the French Revolution. Bernanos tells the story of a young girl who resolves to take the veil in order to overcome her natural cowardice, and to acquire courage through faith. Being the daughter of a rich man she is helped to escape when the convent is in danger; but she comes back of her own free will and the curtain goes down as she is climbing the steps of the guillotine behind the other convent members, singing the final hymn of devotion and defiance.

It would be unfair to belittle the contribution of living French dramatists to this winter season, but certainly the most exciting and the most important plays have come either from their predecessors or from abroad.

(OFNS)

THE HISTORIAN'S MIND

RUMOURS OF WAR. By A.J.P. Taylor. Hamish Hamilton, London. 262 pp. 15s.

"In England there are no schools of history; there are only individual historians." So runs the opening line of the first among the three dozen essays collected in this volume. Mr. Taylor does himself scant justice. He is emphatically neither a Conservative nor a Marxist, he does not believe in history with a Purpose (vide his comments on Professor Butterfield), and he has no use for Professor Toynbee. In short, he is a Radical, his admiration for Sir Lewis Namier notwithstanding. He dislikes *Realpolitik*, again notwithstanding some appreciative references to Bismarck, and believes Gladstone to have been a more practical, as well as a more moral, statesman than Disraeli.

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

What is this but Radicalism? The acid test is whether one believes that the rules of private morality can and should be made the criterion of public conduct. Mr. Taylor emphatically does believe that statesmen are free to follow or disregard the dictates of conscience, and that on the whole they will be well advised to behave decently. This implies a view of world history which has been that of the dominant school in Britain for at least a century.

These essays are scholarly, terse, witty, and often brilliant. There are also two lengthy technical studies, on Fashoda, and on British policy in Morocco 1888-1902. These, since they cannot be described as flippant, have been condemned as dull. They are in fact minor *tours de force* of diplomatic exegesis, and the reader not interested in the subject can easily skip them. They might have been left out, but only at the cost of presenting Mr. Taylor to the uninstructed reader as a purveyor of entertainment. As it is, they combine with the essays on Bismarck and on the Crimea ("The War That Would Not Boil") to establish his technical mastery.

De Tocqueville and Marx

Mr. Taylor's limitations appear most clearly in his brief note on Tocqueville's "Democracy in America." He follows the fashion in over-estimating Tocqueville as a thinker, coupling him with Marx and quoting him as an authority on the modern age. Tocqueville's real importance as a critic of specifically French institutions escapes him. He then proceeds to pull him to pieces.

Tocqueville was a Whig — it is odd that Mr. Taylor has not noticed it — and feared democracy, especially French democracy which in his time was still Jacobinical, as was inevitable in a country with an illiterate peasantry and a powerful Catholic Church. He is severely rebuked on this account by Mr. Taylor, who proceeds to demonstrate that there are no "masses," only individuals. After this display of ingenious sophistry one is thankful that he has left the task of studying Marx to Professor Butterfield, who as a Conservative is less hampered by Benthamite orthodoxy. For Bentham ("among philosophers what Martin Tupper is among poets: both could only have been manufactured in England," according to Marx) is quite clearly Mr. Taylor's guide in these matters.

Pithy Points

In exchange for these occasional absurdities we get a shower of amusing epigrams: "The pioneer must be ahead of his fellows, but not out of sight; otherwise he goes mad, or they do — probably both". "Blake wrote in much the same style as Nietzsche and with much the same drift; but this never provoked Gladstone, nor even Neville Chamberlain, to set himself alight in the cellars of 10 Downing Street." If this does not exactly prove the point Mr. Taylor is trying to make, it does at any rate indicate a point worth making. "Though Bismarck lacked humbug, he did not lack principles. Only they were not liberal principles. They were principles founded in distrust of human nature, principles of doubt and restraint. When men dislike Bismarck for his realism, what they really dislike is reality."

This needed saying, though it flatly contradicts what Mr. Taylor says a few pages earlier about *Realpolitik* and the practical superiority of Gladstonian and Wilsonian idealism. No matter, both subjects provide him with a chance to throw off some telling epigrams. There are also a few notable quotations. "Truth, like everything else, should be economized," by C.P. Scott of the "Manchester Guardian," is among the less familiar.

THE SPAN OF LIFE

MAIMONIDES, UEBER DIE LEBENSDAUER. An unpublished Responsum, edited, translated and commented by Gotthold Weil. Karger Basel, 38 pp.

"The number of thy days I will fulfil" (Ex. 23, 26). From this verse and similar ones one might conclude that the end of individual life is fixed by predestination. As a matter of fact, Saadya Gaon held this view, although he admitted that God could subsequently extend or shorten the allotted number. He was influenced by Muslim theologians who, in accordance with passages in the Koran, did not admit in principle that the termination of life, once fixed by divine resolution, could be altered thereafter.

After Saadya, it was Hai Gaon who tried hard to find a solution which might free Judaism from the belief in an unavoidable fate. A century and a half later Maimonides gave a clear decision and frankly stated on behalf of Judaism that in our view, there is no fixed end of life. This follows from several commandments which are meant to preserve man's life from accidents, from numerous Biblical passages such as "The fear of the Lord prolongeth days, but the years of the wicked shall be shortened" (Prov. 10,27), and from a consideration of the natural causes of death which Maimonides surveys with the learned physician's accuracy, thus warning men to take precautions against premature termination of their lives by illness or violence.

Scholar's Discovery

Maimonides' decision is contained in a responsum fully quoted in an anonymous Arabic commentary on Mishne Tora. Steinschneider possessed a copy of this responsum taken from the unique manuscript of that commentary, which was at that time the property of a bookseller; but he never published the responsum nor anything about the manuscript which was sold.

Professor G. Weil, who had seen Steinschneider's copy in 1902, tried after the latter's death to trace the whereabouts of the original manuscript and by a "very ingenious deduction" (these are the words of the late Prof. A. Cowley, director of the Bodleian Library) he assumed it to be No. 2497 of Neubauer's Oxford catalogue; subsequently, Cowley fully confirmed this identification.

Now we can read Maimonides' text in Weil's edition together with a translation, a discussion of its contents, a history of the problem in Islam and Judaism, and an explanation of the medical foundations of Maimonides' argument. Prof. Weil deserves our gratitude for this first edition of yet another part of Maimonides' Arabic writings and for its excellent and lucid presentation.

M. PLESSNER

Life and Letters

Bethlehem and Moscow

The theory that the story of "the birth of the Christ child" was only "an exploiters' myth" was propounded by the Prime Minister, Mr. Zapotocky, in a broadcast to the children and young people of Czechoslovakia on Christmas Eve, the "Times" reports from Vienna.

According to him, capitalists propagated the story of Jesus having been born in a stable because they wanted to promote the idea that stables are the best places for the proletariat to live in. He went on to say that today there was no need for the Star of Bethlehem. Its place has been taken by the five-pointed Red star, which was leading mankind to a better future. In a people's democracy, he said, children and young people should be guided only by the idea of building Socialism.

Essay Competition

No less than 4,856 entries were submitted in this year's competition of the London "Observer" for essays on the subject of "Eyes". The first prize of £100 and the third of £50 were won by two women writers; the second prize of £75 went to a 28-year old Cambridge don. Twenty others received £10 prizes each.

Royal Times

The publication of the Royal edition of "The Times" which was suspended in 1939, was resumed on January 1. It is printed on special paper and costs 6d a copy, or £10.6s. a year.

Book Wanted

A Jerusalem scholar needs for research purposes volume 44 (1872) of the series issued by the Hakluyt Society, London: the volume contains "A Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia in the 15th and 16th centuries," translated and edited by Charles Grey.

Anyone knowing where this book can be obtained in Israel should communicate with the Literary Editor, The Jerusalem POST.

THE JEWISH HERITAGE

This is the title of a long review in "The Times" Literary Supplement (December 5) of "Philosophical Essays" by Isaac Husik (Blackwell, Oxford, 35 s.).

Husik, who died in Philadelphia in 1939, was editor of the Jewish Publications Society of America and a noted scholar whose "History of Jewish Medieval Philosophy" (1916) won him fame.

The review says in conclusion:

The book will find a place in every library and collection of importance. Doubtless too it will be of special interest to those of Husik's faith who look no longer to Russia nor to Poland or Germany, but to the United States for a faithful report of their history, literature, and culture. And if Christians may be allowed the comment, what a history it is. Is there anything like it in the tide of historic time? "By the torture prolonged from age to age..." What a literature it is, containing some of the mightiest things that have ever been said or sung or written. And what a culture it is, or may be at its best, founded upon belief in the Providence of the one eternal God. It was for this Jewish heritage of history, literature and culture, that Isaac Husik strove manfully and not in vain.

New Year Honours

English writers in the New Year's Honours list include Herbert Read (Kt. Bachelor), Edward Morgan Forster (C.H.), Arthur Ransome (C.B.E.), and the Hon. Harold George Nicolson (K.C.V.O.).

Mr. & Mrs. B. DAVIS

who arrived in Israel in November 1952 per s.s. "NEGBAH." Information as to their present address urgently required.

Replies to: No. 18435, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY — HAIFA
CENTRAL-EUROPEAN GROUP
MINISTER OF JUSTICE, P. ROSEN
will speak on
"JOINING THE GOVERNMENT and REFLECTIONS ON ELECTORAL REFORM"
and
MR. MAX TAL:
"COMMENTS ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION"
The speeches will be in German.
tomorrow, Sat., January 10, at 11 a.m. at the ORLY Cinema, Merkaz Hacarmel, corner Rehov Mahanaim, Haifa.
Members and Friends are invited.

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Chess

JANUARY 9, 1953

PROBLEM No. 719
J. Mack, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Kc3 Ra1: Ke4: Pe4. (4)
Kb4: Kc3: Bc4: Kd7: Pa5, b7, d6, g7. (8)
White to play and mate in three.

SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM 709 (Sander): 1.Bd4 Kf6 2.d6, Re7 3.Kd5 Bh7+.

ENDGAME 31 (Martin-Wells): Here is the main line of play: 1.Ra1!! 2.Q.a4 b5! 3.cb5! cb5! 4.Q.b5 Rb8 5.Ba6 Ra1+-!! 6.Ke3 Ra1+- 7.Kd2 Ra5 8.Bc4 e7 9.b2-+ 9.Ke1 Ra2+.

PROBLEM 709 (Sander): Key: 1.-Ke1 any 2.Ke3: 1.-Kc1 2.b6; 1.-Kb6 2.d4. Plays: 1.Kb5 -- 2.Kb4-a5: 1.-Ke1 any 2. Qe4: 1.-Kb6 2.Ke3=b7, 1.-Kb5 2. Qa5.

ENDGAME 32 (Heidelberg-Udovcic): 1.b3+-! Kb5(Ka3 Kb5) 2.Ke5+-! wins.

STOCKHOLM 1952

The following is a fine example of a modern positional game. Stahlberg was placed 4th while Pilnik shared the last place with England's Golombek.

GAME No. 147

White: Prins	Black: Stahlberg
1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Kd4 Kf6 5.Kc3 Kc6 6.Kdb5 Bd7 7.Bg5 Be7 8. Bb4+- Ke6 9.Qa3 b6 10.0-0 a6 11.Bc6 bc6 12.Ke3 a5 13.Rfd1 a4 14. Kd2 Qb6+- 15.Be3 Qc7 16.b4 a3! 17.c4 Rb8 18.Qf3 Ra6 19.Rd6 e6 20.Rddd1 Bc8 21.bc5 dc5 22.Qe2 Qa7! 23.Kc4 Qa5! 24.Kce5 Qb6! 25.Kd1 Ba6 26.Qd3 c5!. white resigns.

GAME No. 148

White: Tikmanov	Black: Gufeld
1.e4 c5 2.c4e5 3.Kc3 g6 4.e5 Kc6 5 Kge2 Bg7 6.Bd2 Qc8 7.Bc4 Qc7 8.Bc5 Kd8 9.Bb6 (A more active continuation is 9.Bc3.) 9...Kd7 10. Kd3 a6 11. Kef1 Ba6 12.Kcxe4 bc4 13.0-0 Kge7 14. Qe1! Kd4 15.Ke3 a5 16.Kf3 Qc3 17.b3 Kc6 18.Qe2 Kd3! 19.Bc4 Qc2 20.Re7 Qe4 21.Bxd3!! (A cool problem move. If 21...Kc7? 22.Qe5+- Kb8 23.Rd1 Qd4 24.Qf2 Rd8 25.Re3. Or 22...Kc5 23.Qd2 Kc5 24.Qd3! Qf5 25.b4 and White has an advantage) 21...Qf5 22.Qe2! and Black resigned, for there is no defence against the threat 23.Qb7. If 22...c5 then 23.Kd6! winning a piece.

HASTINGS CONGRESS

Jonathan Pearson 19-year-old British master and Spain's champion Antonio Medina were leading in the Hastings International Congress with 3.5 points after the third round.

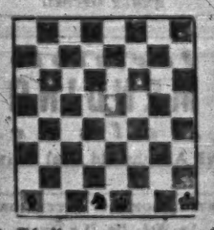
E. Perata, Israel's youth champion, now studying at Oxford, is on the University's team which won the National Club Knock-out Championship. Perata, who played board IV in the team defeated L. Alexander of the Led-Eagle club.

Full results of the Hastings master-section tourney were as follows: Bykova (USSR) 11.5; Harmsberk (Holland) and Ivanova (USSR) 10.5; Belova (USSR), Keller-Herman (East Germany) and Zvetkina (USSR) 10; Tessmer (England) 9; Angosh (Hungary), Robtsova (USSR) and C. de Rham (France) 8. Karff (USA) 7. Bruce (England) 5; Groshkova-Vainis (CSR) 4.5; Rein (USA) 3.5; S. Monsero (Argentine) 3; Brockes (Austria) 1.5.

D. Wolfsgruber was leading with 4 points after the 5th round in the "Hastings" class club tourney (112 Riders Disregard, Tel Aviv).

The Haifa championship is due to start shortly.

ENDGAME No. 34
Henri Rinck
(1st prize, E.R.S. 1949/50)



Kh1: Pb5, h6 (3)
Ke1: Ba1: Kb1. (3)
White to play and win

move 1) 1...Ke27 2.Qg5+- Kb3 2.Rb5 Qd4 3.Qf2 Rd8 4.Rc5. Or 2)...Kc5 3.Qc2 Kc5 4.Qd3! Qf5 5.b4 and White has an advantage) 2...Qf5 2.Qa7! and Black resigned, for there is no defence against the threat 3.Qb7. If 2...c5 then 2.Rb6! winning a piece.

Stamp of the Week

A wild goose rising from the water makes a fine symbol for Canada's new airmail stamp. For these birds fly to their objective as unerringly as Britain's new Comet jet-liner.

The goose stamp is one more in the fine nature studies which Canada's Post Office has produced. These include the first stamp the Dominion issued—a beaver, in 1851—and, nearly 100 years later, a study of trappers stretching out fur pelts to dry.

The stamp is face-valued 7 cents; perforation 12, price, in London 10d.

London Express Service

Readers' Letters

POETRY READING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—Last Friday evening, Kol Yisrael commemorated the 80th anniversary of Bialik's birth with a "performance" of selections from "Ha'Matmid." The actor, however excellent on the stage, was apparently never taught that a poem must be read and not performed, that it must be allowed to speak its own language, without interference of "expressive" interpretation.

What we were offered instead was a melodramatic sing-song in which Bialik's magnificent lines were mercilessly drowned. Moreover, the refrain-like "Amar Rava" and "Tanu Rabbanan" were inserted in places where the original does not have them.

This failure is all the more surprising because some time ago Kol Yisrael made an interesting and more satisfactory experiment with the reading of great poems from world literature. Those in charge should avail themselves of one or two records of English verse readings; they might also study literature on this subject, beginning perhaps with the classic essay of Albert Verwey, the Dutch poet.

Yours etc.,
PLONI

Jerusalem, December 5.

Rhodes Commemoration

More than 1,000 former Rhodes Scholars will come to Oxford this summer to take part in the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes. All living Rhodes Scholars — about 2,800 in all — have been invited, and so far about 1,550 and their wives have accepted. Most of them will come from the U.S. and Canada, and 30 from Germany.

New Overseas Subscription Rates as from Jan. 1, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Three months	6.750	2.10.0	6.75	14.500	5. 4.0	14.50	21.250	7.12.0	21.25
Six months	13.500	5. 0.0	13.50	29.000	10. 8.0	29.00	42.500	14.24.0	42.50
One year	27.000	10. 0.0	27.00	58.000	20.16.0	58.00	85.000	30. 8.0	85.00

Period	FRIDAY EDITION ONLY — SURFACE MAIL			AIR MAIL — EUROPE			AIR MAIL — U.S.A.		
	IL.	£	$	IL.	£	$	IL.	£	$
One month	2.00	0.15.0	2.00	4.350	1.11.0	.50	6.250	2. 6.0	6.25
Three months	4.000	1.10.0	4.00	8.700	3. 2.0	8.50	12.500	4.12.0	12.50
Six months	8.000	3. 0.0	8.00	17.400	6. 4.0	17.50	25.000	9. 4.0	25.00